



Census of India 1981

A Portrait of Population of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

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ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND**

**The front photo is the main entrance of notorious Cellular Jail
popularly known as the jail of 'Kala Pani'
(now National Memorial)**

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATION PLAN

A & N Islands—Series 24

A Portrait of Population (Present volume)

Part I—Administration Report (For official use only)	Part IA	Administration Report on Enumeration
	Part I-B	Administration Report on Tabulation
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II-A	General Population Tables—A Series
	Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part III-A-B	Series Tables of First Priority
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Part V—Migration Tables	Part V-A-D	Series Tables of First Priority
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FOREWORD

The India-Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, varily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise 'Portrait of Population' follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikwvan, Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

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I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi,
July, 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/Union Territory at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publications at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri B. K. Singh under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

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I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication. Most of the tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri V. O. Koshy, Computer. The charts, diagrams were prepared by Shri I. P. Gaur, Teacher (Arts) of Education Department, A & N Administration. The burnt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Shri K. V. K. Nair, Stenographer. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venture.

Port Blair,

Dated : 6-4-1988

BALWANT SINGH

Deputy Director of Census Operations

CHAPTER I

Introduction

This chapter is devoted to introduce you briefly with the location, topography, soil, climate and history of census operations in these islands. The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is a group of over 300 islands and constitutes the farthest-most and remotest part of India. The islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal surrounded by bay's sea. After the independence of India in 1947, these islands were classified as a Part D State and later constituted as a Union territory in November, 1956. The islands are called as Kalapani owing to their utilisation as Penal Settlement during the British Empire.

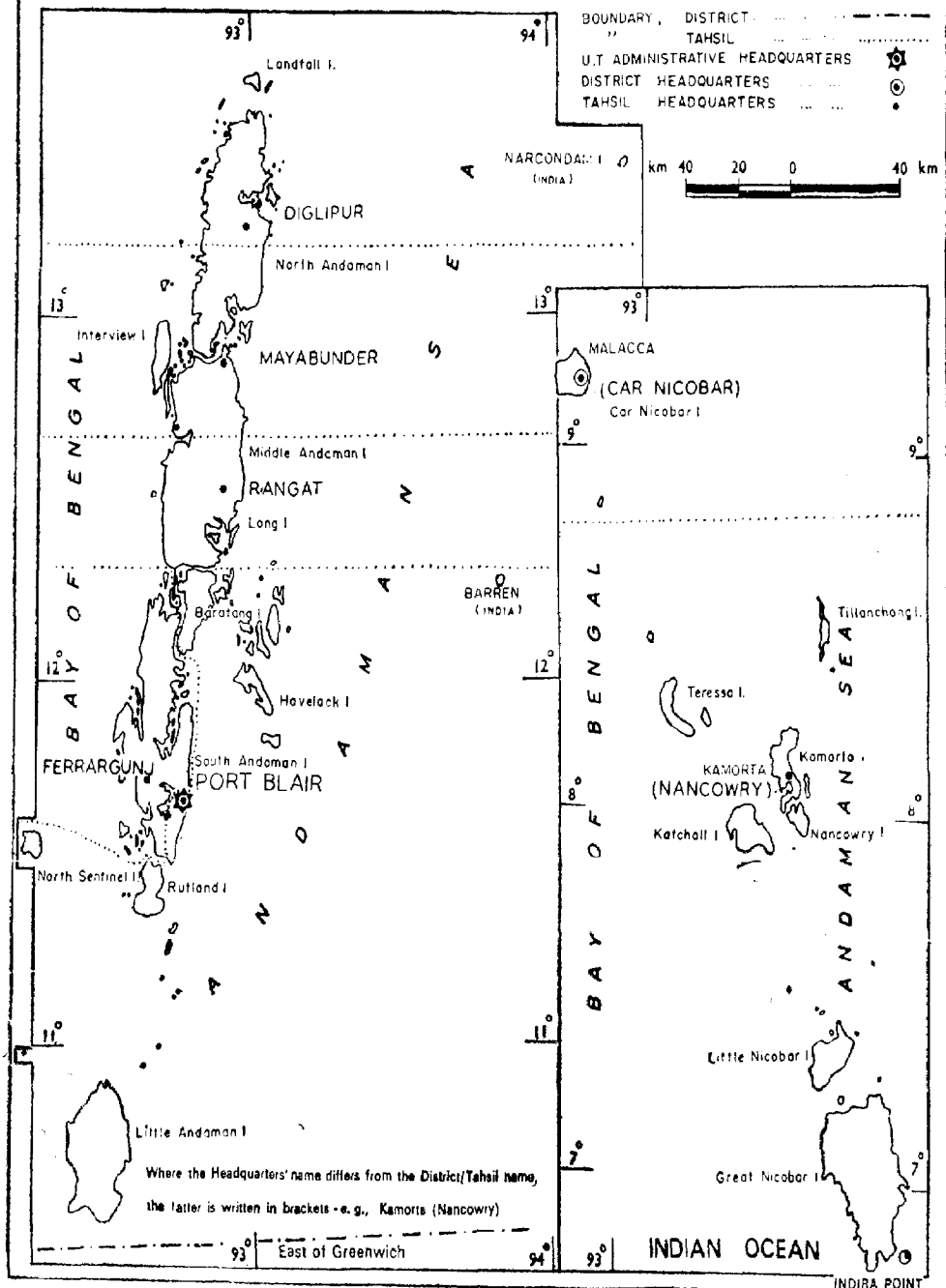
Location

These islands are situated between 6° and 14° North latitude and 92° and 94° East longitude, forming a broken row of continuous islands from North to South direction. The islands have been divided by nature into two groups viz., Andamans group of islands and Nicobar group of islands. The dreaded 10 degree channel which is about 45 Km. wide and 400 fathom deep separates the two groups of islands. Andaman group starts with Landfall island at its extreme north followed by 3 major group of islands, viz., North Andaman Islands, Middle Andaman Islands and South Andaman Islands. These three major groups of islands are separated by shallow seas. Further to South of South Andaman Island, there is Little Andaman which is about 65 Km. from the southern most point of the South Andaman Islands. The northern most point of Landfall island is about 900 Km. from Burma. The highest peak of the territory is 732 metre high which is named as Sadle Peak and falls in the North Andaman group of Islands. Further to south of Little Andaman, at about 120 Km. is Car Nicobar, the first island of the Nicobar group. The Nicobar group of islands lie between 6° to 10° North latitude. At extreme south of Nicobar group is Great Nicobar island which is about 150 Km. from Sumatra. The important islands in Nicobar group are Car Nicobar, Choura, Teresa, Nancowry, Katchal, Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar.

The total area of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 8,249 Sq. Km. of which Andaman group accounts for 6,408 Sq. Km. i.e.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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about 76% of the total area. The Andaman group of Islands is stretched over 464 Kms. in length with maximum width of 51 Km. with an average width being 24 Km. only. The biggest and smallest Islands are Middle Andaman Island and Ross Island with an area of 1,536 Sq. Km. and 5 Sq. Km. respectively. The total area of Nicobar group of islands is 1,841 Sq. Km. i.e. about 23% of the total area of the territory. The biggest and smallest islands are Great Nicobar Island and Pulomilo Island with an area of 1,045 Sq. Km. and 8 Sq. Km. respectively. The whole Union territory of A & N Islands has been delimited into two districts viz., 'Andamans' and 'Nicobars'. The territory's headquarters are located at Port Blair which falls in Andamans district. The state headquarters i.e. Port Blair is about 1,255 Km. from Calcutta, 1190 Km. from Madras and 1200 Km. from Visakhapatnam by sea route. Port Blair is also linked by air service from Calcutta and Madras which is operated by the Indian Airlines.

Topography

The topography of A & N Island may be characterised by low range of hills enclosing narrow valleys and leaving narrow coastal stretches. At places, the hills go down to water edge which indicate that the islands form part of submerged mountain range. Generally the hills on the eastern side of the islands are higher than those on the western side. Except for Little Andaman and Interview Islands which are more or less flat, other islands have very little flat land. The topography of smaller islands in the Nicobar group of islands is largely flat. However, the topography in Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar is akin to that of Middle Andaman.

Geology

In the Andamans the important rock formations are of sedimentary origin and are non-calcareous; and are known as Port Blair and the Archipelago series. The Port Blair series consists principally of non-calcareous greysand stone embedded shales with occasional pockets of poor coal conglomerates and pale-grey lime stone. The Archipelago series consists mainly of lime stone and calcareous sandy stone. The area around Mayabunder is underlain by strata of Port Blair series. Calcareous sand-stones are found to a large extent in Long Island. In Interview island principally rock formations are lime stone. In Little Andaman, the predominant rock formations are various types of lime stone. The Nicobar islands form part of outer non-volcanic arc islands

which extend upto Sumatra, Car Nicobar which is northern most island of Nicobar group mostly consists of white porous coral and shale limestone. The principal rock of Nancowry and Kamorta is serpentine. The hills of Katchal are composed of calcareous sand-stone and marble slate. In Great Nicobar, the soft micaceous sand-stone is the principal rock formation.

Soil

The soils of Andamans are generally fertile, sandy alluvial resulting from deposition of fine materials from the higher slopes of hills. The soil of Nicobar group of islands is generally lime and calcareous.

Climate

The climate of these islands has been described as tropical type but the sea breezes blowing in from the surrounding seas make it pleasant. The islands are frequently disturbed by tropical strong cyclonic winds. There is very little variations in temperature. The annual mean minimum temperature variates between 17° C and 24° C. The annual maximum temperature varies from 28° C to 34° C. The extreme of summer and winter are not experienced in these islands. The average rainfall in these islands is about 318 cms. It rains here in both the monsoons i.e. south-west monsoon from May to October and north-east monsoon from November to January. The period from January to April generally remains dry and is called the period of fair weather. Since these islands are situated in mid sea and fall in tropical zone, humidity percentage is very high. The annual average relative humidity is about 81%. However, during south-west monsoon humidity is highest with an average rate of about 88%. The extreme of humidity is found in the months of July to September which some times reaches upto 97%. During the period from January to April, the percentage of humidity is found to be lowest which is about 65%.

Brief History

The earliest mention of the islands and their inhabitants has been found by some scholars in the Ramayana of Hindu mythology which is regarded as indicating the inhabitants of Andamans by its reference to Hanuman or monkey peoples, the aboriginal antagonists of the Aryan immigrants in India (according to Census Report of 1901). The Malayas referred to them as 'Handuman' —the corrupt form of Hanuman which has been carried down

to them in story and tradition. Malayas for many centuries used these islands for trade in Andamanese slaves. Owing to their central position alongwith the trade route of India, Burma and the far east, many a mention of these islands are found in ancient history. Their excellent harbours served both as refuge in monsoon as well as a place to replenish water supply. These islands have been referred to by many a names by sea travellers of various countries like China, Arab, Portugese etc. The important of them are Claudius Ptolemy who travelled in second century, Chinese Buddhist monk I-Tsing in seventh century, Marco Polo and Friar Odoric in 13th century and Nicolo Corti in 15th century. All these travellers have given the names to these islands according to their feelings and the behaviour with which they met by the islanders.

Penal Settlement

The modern history of A & N Islands start with the visit of a Marine Surveyor of British Royal Navy, Lt. Blair in 1788. In 1789, the first settlement was established on Chatham island at Port Cornwallis now Port Blair. In 1792 the settlement was transferred to North east harbour now Port Cornwallis owing to its vastly superior harbour conditions. This, however, found to be very unhealthy and a high mortality rate caused by the settlement at Port Cornwallis to be abolished. For next 60 years, there was hardly any settlement in these islands. In March 1858 Dr. J. P. Walker arrived in the Andamans (Port Blair Settlement) with 200 convicts and a guard of 50 men of the old Naval Brigade. This is the starting point of the present settlement. At the end of three months, this number was increased to 733 but only 481 remained as 292 or 37% had either escaped or died in hospital or even hanged. Dr. Walker cleared the Chatham and Ross islands and fixed his headquarters on the Ross island where it continued till the occupation of these islands by the Japanese in 1942. In October 1945, with the defeat of Japanese, the islands were again occupied by the Britishers. They abolished the penal settlement in 1945 and a general amnesty was granted to all convicts. Taking advantage of this opportunity, about 4000 persons left Andamans for their homes on the mainland.

What is Census ?

The enumeration of population takes place almost in every country and for this purpose all the people residing in that country are enumerated with reference to a given point of time. This process is called population census or census. The census opera-

tions include the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing of demographic, economic and social data accounted at a specified time relating to the population of within a definite territory. The word 'census' is derived from Latin word 'censere' meaning to assess or to rate. In a welfare state like ours, the objects of census are varied. The entire planning for future is based on the picture of the community as projected in the census operations. The requirement of food, housing, medicines, educational facilities, employment potential and other related activities are estimated by the utilisation of data thrown up by census. In other words, we may call the process of census operations as taking stock of national manpower resources and their consumption. Census in India takes place every 10 years. The first census only on a limited scale was conducted in 1872. However, the first complete census on a uniform basis was conducted in 1881 and since then after an interval of every 10 years population census is conducted. The special feature of the Indian census is its complete coverage. Every individual is enumerated at his or her place of residence. Even the houseless population and persons living on boats are accounted. Upto 1931 the census was conducted simultaneously on one night. However, now a days it is spread over to some days. The Census of 1981 was conducted with reference period of sunrise of 1st March of 1981.

Census Organisation

You may be keen to know the set up of the Census Organisation. The population census is a Union subject under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and bears the responsibility of conducting the population census throughout the country. A very senior officer of the Indian Civil Service of the rank of Senior Joint Secretary is appointed by the Govt. of India as the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India with the responsibility to conduct the census throughout the country. He is assisted at headquarters by Joint Registrar General, India, Deputy Registrar General and Assistant Registrar General and other supporting officers and staff. At State/UT level, a senior officer of the Administrative Service is appointed/nominated in ex-officio capacity as the Director of Census Operations. He is assisted by Joint Director of Census Operations/Deputy Director of Census Operations/Assistant Director of Census Operations and other necessary contingent of subordinate officers and staff. With a view to conducting the field work of census, the employees of the Central Government/State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Local Bodies, etc., are appointed to work as Census Officers at different levels in addition to their normal

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duties. For each district, Deputy Commissioners are appointed as Principal Census Officers. District is further sub-divided into tehsils or district areas according to administrative convenience. The Chief Administrator of such administrative divisions such as Tehsildars and in forest areas, the Forest Officers are appointed as Census Charge Officers for their respective area. All these Officers attend to the census duties as a part of their normal work. Below the tehsil, the smallest administrative unit is village or town. For each village and town enumerators' blocks are formed in such a way that each block covers a population of about 750 persons in rural areas and 600 persons in urban area. For each of these blocks one Census Enumerator is appointed. For about 4 to 5 census blocks, a Census Supervisor is appointed to guide the Enumerators. These Enumerators and Supervisors are also essentially honorary workers who undertake census work more than anything and as a part of their duty towards the nation.

Conduct of 1981 Census Operations

The planning for smooth conduct of 1981 census commenced during 1976. In every state and union territory, the notification was issued and Directors of Census Operations came into position by 1978. As regards this territory, the proportion for 1981 Census mainly began in 1978 when the work relating to updating of list of towns and villages was taken up. Unlike mainland, the census villages in this territory comprise of revenue villages, Forest Camps, Andaman Public Works Department Camps and Bush Police Camps. In addition to above, other places where habitation was found and each such unit was treated as a separate census house. Such villages included camps of Forest Development Corporation camps, Contractors' camps and encroachment of reserved forest areas. During the 1981 Census, no full time Director of Census Operations was appointed. An ex-officio arrangement against the post of Director of Census Operations was made with effect from 20th November, 1979 by appointing the Chief Secretary, A & N Administration as the ex-officio Director of Census Operations for this territory.

The preparations for evolving census questionnaires, concepts and procedures for 1981 census began at all-India level in 1978. The modal questionnaires were presented at the First Data Users Conference which was held from 13th to 15th February 1978 for inviting views and suggestions of data users. These questionnaires and various concepts evolved were again discussed at length at the Second Data Users Conference held from 21st to 23rd December 1978. The questionnaires and definitions finalised after taking into account the views and suggestions of the con-

ference were pretested. These pretests were also extended to this territory. The first pretest in 5 urban blocks and 5 villages in rural areas was organised in this union territory in the month of October 1978 in which only the Computers of this Directorate were involved. In the second pretest, the Enumerators and Supervisors were drawn from amongst teachers and other govt. officials who were later on appointed for the conduct of 1981 actual census count.

On the basis of the experience gained in two pretests, and the suggestions received from the experts, the following questionnaires were finalised to be canvassed in 1981 population census :

- (1) Houselist and Enterprise List;
- (2) Individual Slip (both Universal and Sample); and
- (3) Household Schedules Part I and Part II.

The Establishment schedule which was canvassed in 1971 Census was dropped in 1981 census because of the fact that the Economic Census was integrated with the houselisting operations.

Let me explain in brief the above three schedules which are canvassed in 1981 Census for the benefit of readers.

Houselist and Enterprise List

The houselist presents the catalogue of all the households in the tow and village. This list not only gives the number of the households/houses but also provides the approximate population of the area. In this territory, the houselisting operations commenced during the months of September-October, 1980. This is a very essential schedule which provides information to the Enumerators where the Enumerator has to go to locate human population. The houselisting schedule canvassed during 1981 census is simpler compared to the schedule canvassed in 1971. Information like predominant construction materials of census houses, number of living rooms under the occupation of census household, does the household live in self owned or rented house and does the household cultivate land which appeared in the houselist adopted during 1971 census are dropped from the houselist of 1981 census. The houselisting schedule of 1981 population census contains 14 questions. A new feature of the houselist of 1981 Census is "is the household engaged in an enterprise outside census house and without premises" is collected for helping the filling in of the Enterprise List with respect to organised and unorganised sectors of the economy. The other

new feature of 1981 census houselist is the collection of information about the physically handicapped persons in the household. This information is collected in the census of 1981 after a period of 50 years when certain particulars were collected about the handicapped persons in 1931 census.

In addition to the houselist, an Enterprise List is also canvassed in 1981 census alongwith houselisting operations. This Enterprise List is canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation. In the Enterprise List, information is to be collected from organised and unorganised sectors of economy which contains 18 questions. The Enterprise List aims to collect information mainly on the nature of enterprise, type of ownership, social group of owner, use of power, number of persons employed and type of persons employed *i.e.* self employed or hired etc.

Household Schedule

The Household schedule is reintroduced in 1981 Census because of the consensus arrived at in the Data Users Conference. Most of the items of 1971 census houselist have been included in this schedule alongwith some other new items. The items like language mainly spoken in the household, does the household live in owned house, material of floor and facilities available to the household such as drinking water supply, electricity and toilet (for urban area only) are some of the new features included in the household schedule. In all this schedule contains 15 questions.

Individual Slip

The Individual slip can safely be termed as the main schedule canvassed in the population census. The information furnished by the household is kept or marked as completely confidential. The Individual slip canvassed at 1981 Census is in two parts (1) Individual Slip (Universal) and (2) Individual Slip (Sample). The Individual Slip (Universal) contains 16 main questions while the Individual Slip (Sample) contains 6 questions. The questions canvassed in main Individual Slip can be divided into four broad categories *viz.*, demographic, social and economic, migration and others. I feel it imperative to discuss the main terms used in the Individual Slip to have an understanding of the implication of the questions canvassed in 1981 Census.

Q. No. 1 : Name : By and large, all persons do have some name and as such it does not require any explanation. However, in certain areas it is still a tradition that the females are

not used to call the name of their husbands/elders. In such cases, Enumerator should not enter into an argument about this and should collect information by using alternative means. In case of institutional holdings the name or designation of the head may be recorded.

Q. No. 2 : Relationship to head of Household :

This problem does not arise in a single member household. The head of household for census purpose is a person who is recognised as such as the head of household. He generally bears the chief responsibility for maintenance of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. He may therefore, be a person different from the eldest member of the household. In case of institutions, the manager or the superintendent or the administrator may be regarded as the head of household. All relationship in question no. 2 are to be recorded in relation to the head of household.

Q. Nos. 3 and 4 : Sex and Age :

These questions are very vital questions from the point of view of demography. The primary classification of the population is done by sex. The usual method to measure the difference between two sex is by an index number called the sex ratio. In our country, number of females per 1,000 males is used as index number. The question of age is also very vital, since it provides the distribution of the population at a given point of time by its vitality. The distribution of population by age group is very important to assess the extend of non-working population. It also enables to work out the estimates of persons eligible for franchise. The age is also an important factor to judge the vitality of life, planning for education, medical, employment, etc. It may not be out of place to mention here that generally ladies are shy to disclose their actual age and, therefore, enumerators are advised to be careful while recording the age of ladies.

Q. Nos. 5 to 13 : Marital status, Mother tongue, two of other languages known, Religion, SC and ST, Literate, Illiterate Education:

These are self-explanatory questions. The new feature of the Individual Slip (Universal) is inclusion of question like whether one is attending school or college. In census a person is literate if he/she can read and write. The mother tongue is the language spoken by the mother to her child.

Q. Nos. 14A to 16 :

These are new economic questions added to Individual Slip in 1981 population census. These questions have been designed to give comparable data for 1961 and 1971 censuses.

The second part of Individual Slip is "Individual Slip (Sample)" which contains in all 6 questions. Question numbers 1 to 4 i.e. birth place, last residence, reasons for migration and duration of residence are questions related to migration of the population. Question numbers 5 and 6 marital status of the woman, number of surviving children and number of children born alive are the questions to elicit information on child mortality and fertility rate. The Individual Slip (Sample) in this territory is to be canvassed for each individual whereas on the mainland in big states this was canvassed in sample blocks only but would include all the households in the sample block.

Population Record

The Population Record formed second part of the Household Schedule. Columns 1 to 7 are canvassed directly in the field and rest of the columns would be copied out from Individual Slips. The Population Record of 1981 Census is designed to give information for each individual as well as for the household unlike its counterparts of 1971 Census, the information about economic activity of each individual was collected. In case of main activity of the individual, the information in four broad categories is also to be coupled from the Individual slip. In addition, the information whether the person is seeking/available for work is also to be copied out in the Population Record from Individual Slip.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED ?

AND HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROWING ?

Reference Date of 1981 Census

By now you already know that census is taken once in ten years. A particular time on a particular day is fixed for the taking of census and all census information related to that point of time. People born or died after that time are not taken into account. But in practice, it is not possible to count all persons at a fixed hour and at a fixed date. Therefore, a period of three weeks preceding the reference period of time for the census is fixed for the enumeration of people. For 1981 census, the period of enumeration was from 9th February to 28th February 1981. After this period, the enumerators revisited their areas for five days i.e. from 1st to 5th March 1981 to enumerate any fresh arrival in their jurisdiction or any new birth which took place in any of the households after their visit but before the sunrise of the reference date. They also cancelled the Slips relating to persons who had died since their last visit but given prior to the census reference date i.e. sunrise of 1st March 1981.

Size of the Population

At the sunrise of 1st March 1981, we found that in these islands there were 188,741 persons consisting of 107,261 males and 81,480 females. A decade ago the population of these islands was 15,133 consisting of 70,027 males and 45,106 females i.e. during the decade of 1971-81, we have increased by 73,608 persons. During the decade between 1971-81, the increase of population was worked out to be 63.93%. In other words, we have increased at a rate of 5.33% per annum. The total population of our country as per 1981 census was 685,184,692. The decadal growth rate for the country was worked out to be 25.00%. The yearly growth rate of population of India was worked out to be 2.09%. We in these islands constitute only 0.03% of the total population of the

country. In other words, out of every 10,000 Indians, we, in these islands are only 3. You may also like to know at this stage, the world population and its growth rate. For your information, the world population in 1980 was estimated to be 4,453 million. The growth rate of world population during this decade i.e. 1970-80 was worked out to 1.21% as against the Indian growth rate of 25.04% over the period of ten years.

Comparison with some Selected Countries

It will not be appropriate to compare the population of these islands with any of the big countries of the world. However, we can very well compare our population with that of small selected countries of the world. The relative position of our territory with reference to the population of India and as well as that of some selected countries of the world is given in table 2.1 below :

TABLE 2.1
COMPARISON WITH SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES

Continent/Country	Latest census year	Estimated Population July, 1, 1979*	Area (Km ²)	Density (Km ²)
1	2	3	4	5
AFRICA				
Cape Verde Islands	1970	328,000	4,033+	81
Comoros Islands	1966	359,000	2,171+	165
Equatorial Guinea	1960	244,000	28,051	9@
Gambia	1973	585,000	11,295	52
Mauritius	1972	941,000	2,045+	460
AMERICA				
Bahamas	1970	236,000	11,405	21
Bermuda	1970	63,000°	53+	1189
Honduras	1974	3,645,000	22,965	159

POPULATION OF A&N ISLANDS AS COMPARED TO SOME COUNTRIES

SCALE :- 1" = 50 000

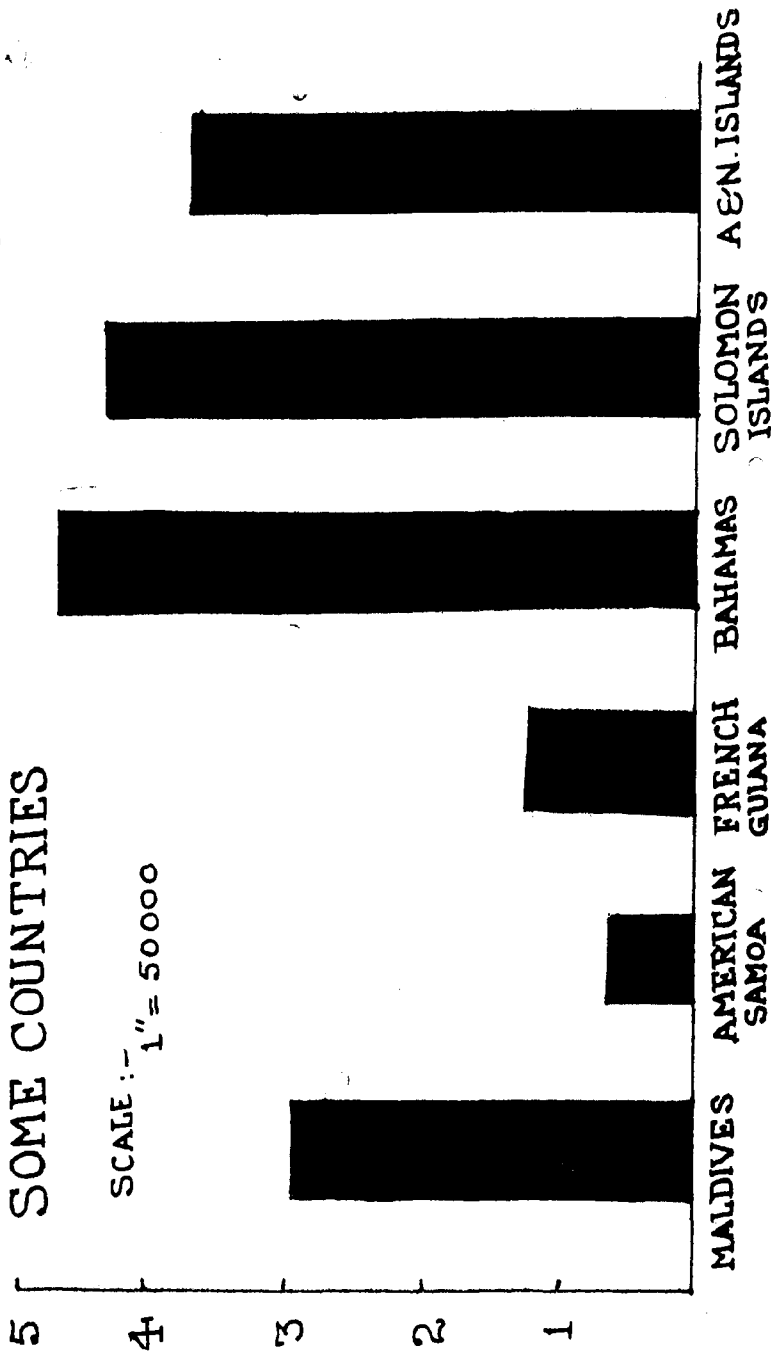


Table 2.1—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
British Virgin Island	1970	12,000°	153+	78
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	1,150,000	5,128+	224
French Guiana	1974	63,000°	91,000	1@
ASIA				
Brunei	1971	213,000	5,765+	37
Cyprus	1976	621,000	9,251	67
INDIA	1981	665,287,849	3,208,825	207
A & N ISLANDS	1981	188,741	8,249	23
Macao	1970	282,000	16+	17,625
Maldives	1978	150,000	298+	503
EUROPE				
Channel Islands	1971	130,000	195+	667
San Marino	1947	21,000	61+	344
OCEANIA				
American Samoa	1980	32,000°	197+	162
Solomon Islands	1976	222,000	29,785	7@
Samoa	1976	155,000	2,842+	55

* Source: World Population Statistics in brief, 1979.

° Less in Population.

+ Less in area.

@ Less in density.

It may be observed from table 2.1 above that Bermuda (63,000), British Virgin Islands (12,000), French Guiana (63,000), Maldives (150,000), Channel Islands (130,000), San Marino (21,000), American Samoa (32,000) and Samoa (155,000) countries have less population than A & N Islands with 188,741 persons. The other countries cited in table 2.1 above have more population than ours. As regards to areas, it may be observed that Cape Verde Islands (4,033 Km²), Comoros Islands (2,171km²), Mauritius (2,045km²), Bermuda (53km²), Trinidad and Tobago (5,128 km²), British Virgin Island (153 km²), Macao (16km²), Maldives (298km²), Channel Islands

(195km²), San Marino (61km²), American Samoa (197km²) and Samoa (2,892 km²) have less area than our territory (8,249 km²).

In so far as per sq.km. density of population is concerned, it may be observed from the above table that we are more densely populated compared to Equatorial Guinea (9 persons), Bahamas (21 persons), French Guiana (1 person) and Solomon Islands (7 persons) since our population density is worked out to 23 persons per sq. km. All other countries shown in table 2.1 have more population density than ours, the highest being 17,625 persons in Macao.

Comparison with other States/UTs of India

From the following paragraphs you will see that we are very small in size of population when compared to any of the States of the Indian Union. The reason being that the area of our territory is also small and cut off from the mainland by vast seas. The other reason may also be that the settlement in these islands is very recent compared to that of any part of India. There are many States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu which have more population than many of the big countries of the world. Uttar Pradesh alone has more than 110.8 million population i.e. 101.4 million more than the combined total population of foreign countries mentioned in table 2.1 above. The total population of these countries comes to 9.4 million people only. Andhra Pradesh with 53 million people has more than double the number of people in Canada (24,343,180), Maharashtra with 63 million population is greater in population than France with 54.3 million. Again Bihar with 70 million population is more than twice as Iran (3.7 million) or Argentina (28.0 million).

POPULATION OF STATES & UNION- TERRITORIES OF INDIA 1981

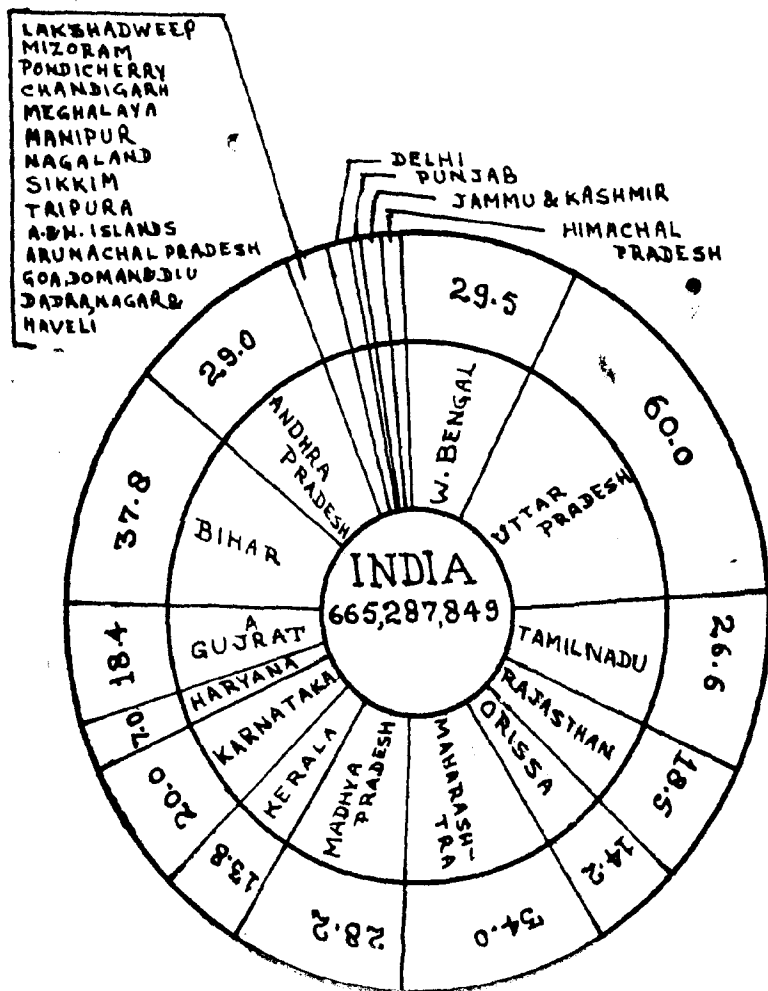


TABLE 2.2
POPULATION OF STATES/UTs. IN INDIA AS PER 1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	665,287,849	343,930,423	321,357,426	934	
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	27,108,922	26,440,751	975	5
2.	Bihar	69,914,734	35,930,560	33,984,174	946	2
3.	Gujarat	34,085,799	17,552,640	16,533,159	942	10
4.	Haryana	12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680	870	14
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	973	17
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	3,164,660	2,822,729	892	16
7.	Karnataka	37,135,714	18,922,627	18,213,087	963	8
8.	Kerala	25,453,680	12,527,767	12,925,913	1,032	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	26,886,305	25,292,539	941	6
10.	Maharashtra	62,784,171	32,415,126	30,369,045	937	3
11.	Manipur	1,420,953	721,006	699,947	971	19
12.	Meghalaya	1,335,819	683,710	652,109	954	20
13.	Nagaland	774,930	415,910	359,020	863	22

TABLE 2-2—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Orissa	26,370,271	13,309,786	13,060,485	981	11
15.	Punjab	16,788,915	8,937,210	7,851,705	879	13
16.	Rajasthan	34,261,862	17,854,154	16,407,708	919	9
17.	Sikkim	316,385	172,440	143,945	835	27
18.	Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	24,487,624	23,920,453	977	7
19.	Tripura	2,053,058	1,054,846	998,212	946	18
20.	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	58,819,276	52,042,737	885	1
21.	West Bengal	54,580,647	28,560,901	26,019,746	911	4
Union Territories						
1.	A. & N. Islands	188,741	107,261	81,480	760	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	339,322	292,517	862	23
3.	Chandigarh	451,610	255,278	196,332	769	26
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	52,515	51,161	974	29
5.	Delhi	6,220,406	3,440,081	2,780,325	808	15
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	548,450	538,280	981	21
7.	Lakshadweep	40,249	20,377	19,872	975	30
8.	Mizoram	493,757	257,239	236,518	919	25
9.	Pondicherry	604,471	304,561	299,910	985	24

As already observed earlier, we have no comparison with any of the States of India. The smallest size of population among all the States, is in Sikkim (316,385 persons) which is greater than us. But when we compare ours with the UTs, we can see that two Union Territories, viz., Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have less population than ours. The combined total population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep (130,676 and 40,249 respectively) is even less than the population of A & N Islands which is 188,741.

A & N Islands rank 28th in terms of 1981 population census. In 1971, it held 27th rank. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal continue to occupy first, second, third and fourth rank respectively in 1971 and 1981 censuses. It may be interesting to note that Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry continued to occupy 5th, 16th, 8th, 12th, 6th, 11th, 7th and 24th rank respectively in 1981 as well as 1971 censuses. Haryana which was having 15th rank in 1971 census has shifted to 14th rank, Himachal Pradesh shifted to 17th rank from 18th in 1971, Manipur shifted from 20th rank in 1971 to 19th rank in 1981, Punjab from 14th in 1971 to 13th rank in 1981, Rajasthan from 10th rank in 1971 to 9th rank in 1981 and Tripura from 19th rank in 1971 to 18th rank in 1981 Census. Amongst the Union Territories, Arunachal Pradesh has shifted from 25th rank in 1971 to 23rd rank in 1981 census, Chandigarh has shifted from 26th rank in 1971 to 25th rank in 1981, Delhi from 17th rank in 1971 to 15th rank in 1981 and Goa, Daman & Diu shifted from 22nd rank in 1971 to 21st rank in 1981 census. However, the ranks of A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have changed from 27th, 28th and 29th in 1971 to 28th, 29th and 30th ranks respectively in 1981 Census.

Distribution of Population

Table 2.3 presents average, most and least populated district of States/Union Territories in India as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 2.3

AVERAGE, MOST AND LEAST POPULATED DISTRICTS BY STATES/UTS
IN INDIA—1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.Ts.	Average population of the district	Most populated district		Least populated district	
			Name	Population	Name	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,328,247	East Godavari	3,701,040	Rangareddi	1,582,062
2.	Bihar	2,255,314	Santhal Pargana	3,717,528	Nawada	1,099,177
3.	Gujarat	1,793,989	Ahmedabad	3,875,794	The Dangs	113,664
4.	Haryana	1,076,885	Hissar	1,496,534	Sirsa	707,068
5.	Himachal Pradesh	356,735	Kangra	990,758	Lahul & Spiti	32,100
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	427,671	Jammu	943,395	Kargil	65,992
7.	Karnataka	1,954,511	Bangalore	4,947,610	Kodagu (Coorg)	461,888
8.	Kerala	2,121,140	Quilon	2,813,650	Wayanad	554,026
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,159,530	Raipur	3,079,476	Datja	311,893
10.	Maharashtra	2,414,776	Greater Bombay	8,243,405	Wardha	926,618
11.	Manipur	236,826	Manipur Central	929,077	Tengnoupal	56,444
12.	Meghalaya	267,164	East Khasi Hills	511,414	East Garo Hills	136,550
13.	Nagaland	110,704	Kohima	250,105	Wokha	57,583

TABLE 2.3—(Contd.)

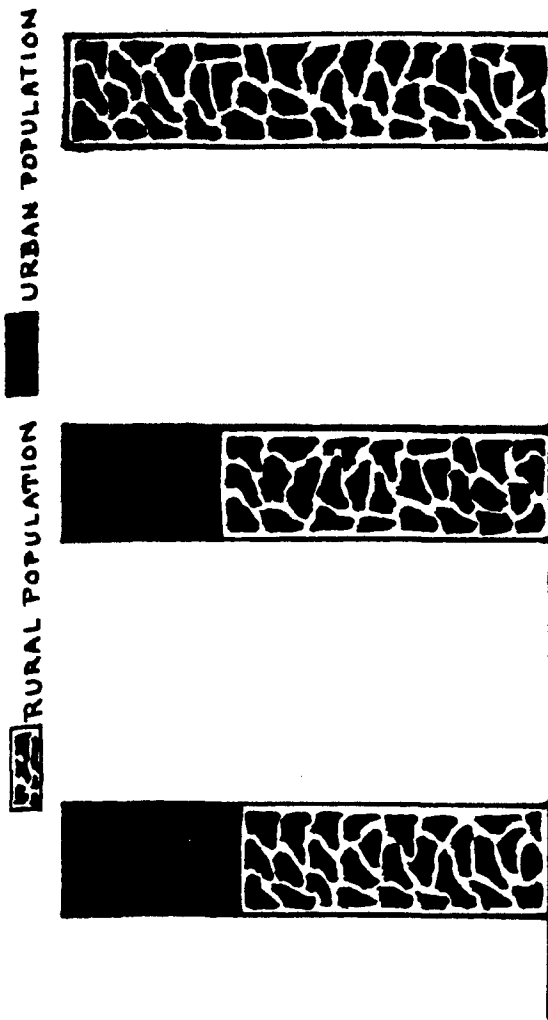
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Orissa	.	.	Cuttack	4,628,800	Phulbani	717,280
15. Punjab	.	.	Amritsar	2,188,490	Kapurthala	545,249
16. Rajasthan	.	.	Jaipur	3,420,574	Jaisalmer	243,082
17. Sikkim	.	.	East	138,762	North	26,455
18. Tamil Nadu	.	.	Madurai	4,535,897	Nilgiri	630,169
19. Tripura	.	.	West Tripura	976,252	South Tripura	535,558
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	Allahabad	3,797,033	Uttar Kashi	190,948
21. West Bengal	.	.	Twenty Four Parganas	10,739,439	Darjiling	1,024,269
Union Territories						
1. A. & N. Islands	.	.	Andamans	158,287	Nicobars	30,454
2. Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	Tirap	128,650	Dibang Valley	30,978
3. Chandigarh	.	.	Chandigarh	451,610	Chandigarh	451,610
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	Dadra & N.H.	103,676
5. Delhi	.	.	Delhi	6,220,406	Delhi	6,220,406
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.	Goa	1,007,749	Diu	30,421
7. Lakshadweep	.	.	Lakshadweep	40,249	Lakshadweep	40,249
8. Mizoram	.	.	Aizawl	340,826	Chhimtripui	66420
9. Pondicherry	.	.	Pondicherry	444,417	Yanam	11,631

The Union Territory of A & N Islands consists of two districts viz., district of Andamans and district of Nicobars. The District of Andamans comprised about 300 islands big and small separated by shallow sea. The district of Nicobars comprised of about 25 islands separated by deep sea. Table 2.3 furnished above presents the average population of district in each State/UT, the most and least populated district in each State/UT. We know that we are insignificant in district population when we compare ours with most of the districts of India. The population size in some of the districts is bigger than the combined population of many a countries of the world. For example, Tirunelveli of Tamil Nadu with 6,573,252 people is bigger than the combined total population of Mauritius (941,000), Equatorial Guinea (244,000) Comoro Islands (328,000) and Cape Verde Islands (359,000 population). The 24-Pargana district of West Bengal is another example to cite. The total population of this district is 1,739,439 which is more than the total combined population of the five countries referred to above plus that of Singapore (2,363,000) and Ireland (3,365,000). Bangalore district of Karnataka with 4,947,610 people is more than what they are all in Israel (3,783,000), Luxembourg (358,000) and Malta (347,000) people all put together. There are as many as 35 persons in Tirunelveli, 57 persons in 24 Pargana and 26 persons in Bangalore for each of us in these islands. The smallest number of persons amongst the most populated districts in the States/UTs is Lakshadweep which falls in the Union Territory of the same name. The district of Andamans is little less than four times in number of people in the district of Lakshadweep. The population of each district in Sikkim is in close proximity with the district of Andamans. Among the least populous district of the States/UTs is the district of Yanam of Pondicherry. The second district of this UT i.e. the district of Nicobars is about 3 times bigger in population than the district of Yanam. The district of Nicobars is also bigger in population than the district of North in Sikkim but is in close proximity of the district of Lahul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh, the district of Diu in Goa and the district of Dibang Valley of Arunachal Pradesh.

Distribution of Population in A & N Islands

So far you have seen the distribution of population amongst the various States and UTs of the Indian Union and also noted the districts which are most and least populated. Now an attempt will be made to apprise you with the distribution of

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL & URBAN POPULATION IN 1981



A. & N. ISLANDS ANDAMANS DIST. NICOBARS DIST.

population between two districts of A & N Islands and amongst the seven tehsils of this UT. The total population of 188,741 persons is spread over two districts viz., district of Andamans and district of Nicobars and over seven tehsils of the territory covering an area of 8,249 sq. km. Thus, the average area per tehsil is worked out to 1,178 sq. km. and the average population to 26,963 persons. The actual distribution of population amongst the districts and various tehsils have been given in table 2.4 below.

TABLE 2.4
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—DISTRICT AND
TEHSILWISE IN 1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Name of district/tehsil		Population			Area in Km ²	Density per Km. ²
			Males	Females	Total		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
	District of Andamans	T	90,446	67,841	158,287	6,408.0@	25
		R	61,586	47,067	108,653	6,393.9@	17
		U	28,860	20,774	49,634	14.1@	3,510
1.	Tehsil Diglipur	R	8,509	7,193	15,702	884.00	18
2.	Tehsil Mayabunder	R	7,792	6,162	13,954	1,348.00	10
3.	Tehsil Rangat	R	13,756	10,533	24,289	1,070.00	23
4.	Tehsil Port Blair	T	44,701	31,628	76,329	2,021.00	38
		R	15,841	10,854	26,695	2,006.86	13
		U	28,860	20,774	49,634	14.14@	3,510
5.	Tehsil Ferrargunj	R	15,688	12,325	28,013	1,017.00	28
	District of Nicobars		16,815	13,639	30,454	1,841.00@	17
6.	Tehsil Car Nicobar	R	8,031	7,455	15,486	129.00	120
7.	Tehsil Nancowry	R	8,784	6,184	14,968	1,824.00	8

@Area figures of both the districts and Port Blair M.B. are provisional.

You can see from the above table that the area of tehsils of Rangat and Mayabunder is near to the average area of tehsils in A & N Islands. However, it may also be observed from column 6 of the above table that the smallest tehsil is Car Nicobar with an area of 129 sq. km. which falls in the Nicobars district. The biggest tehsil i.e. Port Blair with an area of 2,021 sq. km. falls in Andamans district. The various factors governing formation of tehsils must have been influenced by the historical development of the islands, geographical contiguity or otherwise, administrative convenience and bottle-neck in transport and communication among various islands. Ethnical causes may also appear to have played a limited role in the formation of tehsils. Variations in the size of population in different tehsils are attributable mainly to availability or otherwise of land for agricultural purpose, homesteads, drinking water facility and accessibility or otherwise of places. Besides these reasons, the disproportionately high population in Port Blair tehsil is also due to the initial establishment of ex-convict settlement population in some part of the main island of South Andamans. The settlements have grown up exclusively in South Andaman and more so in the nearby villages of Port Blair town. Port Blair town having 49,634 persons falls in Port Blair tehsil and it alone accounts for 65% of the total population of Port Blair tehsil. Being the administrative headquarters, Port Blair has also influenced the nearby islands and places since independence. After independence also organised settlements of people in different parts of the islands have been made in and around Port Blair town. It may also be seen from the above table that Ferrargunj tehsil of South Andamans with 28,013 persons is the second biggest tehsil of the islands in terms of population which falls in Andamans district. After completing settlement in South Andamans, the new settlements of people uprooted from East Bengal were settled in the neighbouring area of Rangat tehsil in Middle Andamans. The area of Rangat tehsil was the second choice after South Andaman Islands keeping in view the facilities of sea communication, availability of water and good agricultural land. The new settlements again mostly from East Bengal were settled in tehsil of Mayabunder in Middle Andamans and in Diglipur tehsil of North Andamans. As the agricultural settlement is mainly dependent on the availability of flat land, and dearth of same coupled with other factors such as lack of water resources, existence of thick forests etc., limit the settlement of population. The lesser number of people in these tehsils is therefore obviously due to these factors. The two southern tehsils of Nicobars district i.e. Car Nicobar and Nancowry present a distinct geographical and agricultural entity of their own. Although,

the entire population of southern group of islands is culturally from one stock yet continued insular existence and lack of inter-communications have apparently brought about noticeable differences in traits. Deep seas also divide them physically. The tehsil of Car Nicobar consists of two islands—Car Nicobar and Batti Malv, the latter being uninhabited. The tehsil of Car Nicobar accounts for 15,486 people out of a total population of 30,454 of the district of Nicobars. The remaining population of 14,968 is spread over among the islands of Nancowry tehsil. The main islands of Nancowry tehsil are Choura (1,114 persons), Nancowry island (711 persons), Little Nicobar (298 persons), Teressa (1,217 persons) and Great Nicobar island (4,976 persons). The Nicobarese are generally shy to move out from their homes. The government of this territory has also imposed restrictions on the entry to Nicobar group of islands by outsiders. The islands of Car Nicobar, Choura and Teressa are mostly inhabited by the tribal people called Nicobarese. The inbuilt exclusiveness and strong aversion to outsiders among the Nicobarese tribal are by and large responsible for the concentration of population in smaller areas.

Density of Population

The number of persons residing per sq. km. gives us the density of population of a particular area. To find out the density of population, the population is divided by the total area of the region. In A & N Islands, we have a total area of 8,249 sq. km. and a total enumerated population of 188,741 persons. We can thus say that there are 23 persons per sq. km. in these islands, the all-India density being 216 persons per sq. km. and thus we can see that we are about nine times less than the all-India mean. The following table 2.5 shows ranking of various States/UTs according to density of population in 1981 vis-a-vis the density of 1971 :

TABLE 2.5
DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Ranking according to density of population 1981	States/Union Territories	Density of population per sq. km. in @	
		1981	1971
1	2	3	4
	@INDIA	215	178
1	Delhi	4,194	2,742
2	Chandigarh	3,961	2,257

TABLE 2.5—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
3	Lakshadweep	1,258	994
4	Pondicherry	1,229	959
5	Kerala	655	549
6	West Bengal	615	499
7	Bihar	402	324
8	Uttar Pradesh	377	300
9	Tamil Nadu	372	317
10	Punjab	333	269
11	Haryana	292	227
12	Goa, Daman & Diu	285	225
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211	151
14	Maharashtra	204	164
15	Tripura	196	148
16	Andhra Pradesh	195	158
17	Karnataka	194	153
18	Gujarat	174	136
19	Orissa	169	141
20	Madhya Pradesh	118	94
21	Rajasthan	100	75
22	Himachal Pradesh	77	62
23	Manipur	64	48
24	Meghalaya	60	45
25	Jammu & Kashmir	59*	N.A.
26	Nagaland	47	31
27	Sikkim	45	30
28	A. & N. Islands	23	14
29	Mizoram	23	16
30	Arunachal Pradesh	8	6

*The density has been worked out on comparable data.

@The above statement excludes Assam as no Census was held there in 1981.

It may be observed from columns 3 and 4 of the table that Arunachal Pradesh continues to be the least densely populated UT whereas Delhi continues to be the most densely populated territory in the Indian Union. It will be interesting to note that the density of population in A & N Islands and Mizoram is the same i.e. 23 persons per sq. km. Among the States, Kerala is the most densely populated state with 615 persons

1. km. and Sikkim is the least densely populated state with persons per sq. km. The remaining states fall between these extreme of lowest and highest population. It may be interesting for you to note here that there are many a countries in the world which have either equal or less density of population than these islands. For example, the density of population in India is 27 persons, Venezuela 16 persons, New Zealand 12 persons, Argentina 10 persons, Canada 3 persons and Australia persons only.

Comparison of Population in A & N Islands

The density of population is very closely connected with the economic condition, physical features, material prosperity and historical background. Viewed against this background, we find that Port Blair and Ferrargunj have their own right to occupy places of distinction among the tehsils of this territory because of a number of industrial concerns and concentration of official headquarters in Port Blair and Ferrargunj tehsils. It is close to South Andaman in population of settlers with very good agricultural land and with three sizeable industrial concerns established in that area. This has resulted to bring tehsil Rangat to third rank in population density next to Port Blair and Ferrargunj tehsils. It is very interesting to note that the total population of tehsils Mayabunder, Rangat, Car Nicobar and Nancowry is less than the total population of Port Blair tehsil. The reason being that there are hardly any big administrative/industrial establishments in that area. The population inhabiting in the tehsils of Diglipur and Mayabunder is more or less entirely dependent on agricultural activities and allied like animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries. Similarly, you can notice the complete absence of industrialisation in the tehsil of Nicobars. The reason being that tehsil of Car Nicobar is more or less completely inhabited by the tribal NicobareseGovt. servants etc. serving the island. This also holds true with respect to Nancowry tehsil. Except the island of Car Nicobar where ex-servicemen have been settled, the rest of the island is more or less inhabited by tribals and government services are required to run the schools, administration, medical and services etc.

Population Versus Prosperity

Generally speaking, low densities are accounted for by large forest areas, mountains and swampy nature of the area. Cultivable land and unhealthy climate accompanied by lack of transport communication and modern facilities. While high

densities are found in places with good alluvial land, healthy climate, excellent water supply for agricultural and infrastructure facilities for industrial development. The density of the population gives a clear index of the pressure on land and therefore, fertility of soil and availability of water are the important factors affecting the density. In addition, means of better communication and adequate venue for trade and commerce and industrial development are factors responsible for a high density. Density is also related to geographical and ecological factors. Although Car Nicobar tehsil is most densely populated tehsil, it is not the most prosperous tehsil. The industrial areas are largely located in and around Port Blair in South Andaman islands consisting of Port Blair and Ferrargunj tehsils. Port Blair is also the main marketing centre not only for surrounding areas but also for all islands of other tehsils. The density of Port Blair is high because of concentration of industries, headquarters of local administration and central government and also because of better transport/communication facilities for agricultural products which are obtained/collected from Rangat, Mayabunder, Diglipur, Little Andaman and islands of Nicobar group of islands. The tehsil of Car Nicobar has, however, almost no agricultural area except plantation area. Nancowry tehsil too has small agricultural area except plantation. By their nature industrial areas would have a greater tendency to be more densely populated than others, exception, however, being provided by Car Nicobar tehsil. Among the Andaman group of islands, the density of population in tehsil Port Blair is almost in conformity with the relative stages of their prosperity. Among the two tehsils of Nicobars Car Nicobar is certainly more prosperous than the least populated tehsil of Nancowry. Car Nicobar tehsil having primarily a tribal economy can have no meaningful comparison in prosperity with tehsils such as Port Blair, Ferrargunj, Rangat, Mayabunder or Diglipur.

Growth Rate of Population

You are well aware that a birth adds to the population and a death depletes it. These are two natural biological processes which go on continuously over the years so that the population change at every instant. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is defined as "natural increase or decrease". There is one more factor which affects the population called migration. The population decreases by the number which migrated outside from a territory and increases to the extent of persons migrated into it. These three factors namely fertility, mortality and migration are called three components determining the growth of population in a given area. The table

2.6 and table 2.7 furnished below reflect the growth rate of India since 1901 and the States/UTs wise growth rate during the decade 1971-81 respectively.

TABLE 2-6
POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF INDIA 1901-81

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade	Annual growth rate (per cent)
1	2	3	4
1901	238,396,327	—	—
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+0.57
1921	251,321,213	— 772,177	—0.03
1931	278,977,238	+27,656,025	+1.10
1941	318,660,580	+39,683,342	+1.42
1951	361,088,090	+42,420,485	+1.33
1961	439,234,771	+77,682,873	+2.15
1971	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+2.48
1981	685,184,692	+137,025,040	+2.50

TABLE 2-7
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DECADEAL GROWTH RATES, 1971-81

State/Union Territory	Growth Rate (1971-81)
1	2
Chandigarh	+75.55
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+63.93
Delhi	+53.00
Sikkim	+50.77
Nagaland	+50.05
Mizoram	+48.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+39.78
Assam	+36.05*
Arunachal Pradesh	+35.15

*Worked out on projected population.

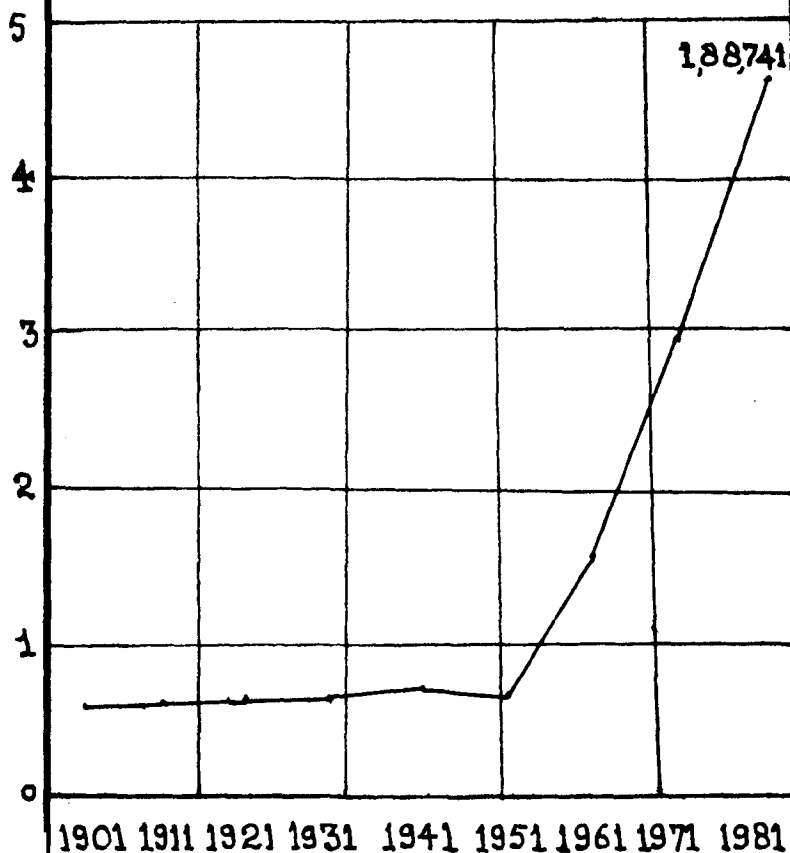
TABLE 2.7—*Concl'd.*

1	2
Rajasthan	+32.97
Manipur	+32.46
Meghalaya	+32.04
Tripura	+31.92
Jammu & Kashmir	+29.69
Haryana	+28.75
Pondicherry	+28.15
Gujarat	+27.67
Karnataka	+26.75
Goa, Daman & Diu	+26.69
Lakshadweep	+26.53
Uttar Pradesh	+25.49
Madhya Pradesh	+25.27
Maharashtra	+24.54
Bihar	+24.06
Punjab	+23.89
Himachal Pradesh	+23.71
West Bengal	+23.17
Andhra Pradesh	+23.10
Orissa	+20.17
Kerala	+19.24
Tamil Nadu	+17.50

It may be observed from table 2.6 that with the exception of 1921 when the growth rate was in minus, it is increasing continuously since 1901. The table shows that during the decades 1901-11, 1921-31, 1931-41, 1941-51, 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 the population of India increased by 5.7, 11.0, 14.2, 13.3, 21.5, 24.8 and 25.0 respectively. During the decade 1971-81 the population growth rate was the highest recording 22.8% increase in population of India. It is also interesting to note that India's total population which was 23.84 crores in 1901 has grown to 68.52 crores in 1981. That is, over past 80 years, we have added 44.68 crores heads to the population of India. Table 2.7 which furnishes State/UT wise growth rate during the decade 1971-81 shows that the highest growth rate was recorded in the Union Territory of Chandigarh which was worked out to 75.55 per cent and the lowest 17.75 per cent was found in Tamil Nadu. The Union Territory of A & N Islands ranks second with 63.94 per cent growth rate of population.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS POPULATION GROWTH

SCALE - 1" = 40,000



Tables 2.8 and 2.9 presented below are devoted to study the growth rate of population in A & N Islands since 1901 and districtwise and tehsilwise growth rate of population during the decade 1971-81 respectively.

TABLE 2.8
GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN A. & N.
ISLANDS. 1901-1981

Year	Population	Net variation during the decade	Growth rate during decade
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	24,649	—	—
1911 . . .	26,459	+1,810	+7.34
1921 . . .	27,086	+627	+2.37
1931 . . .	29,463	+2,377	+8.73
1941 . . .	33,768	+4,305	+14.51
1951 . . .	30,971	-2,797	-8.28
1961 . . .	63,548	+32,577	+105.19
1971 . . .	115,133	+51,585	+81.57
1981 . . .	188,741	+73,608	+63.93

It may be seen from table 2.8 that the population of A & N Islands is increasing continuously except during the decade of 1941-51. This decrease in population was not a normal phenomenon. These islands were under Japanese occupation for over a period of three years from 1942-45 during second world war. After the reoccupation of these islands by Great Britain, the penal settlement was abolished. The convicts or their descendants settled down here were offered facilities of repatriation to the mainland of India at government cost. Over 4,000 persons took the advantage of this offer and repatriated to mainland. This was the main reason of decrease in population during 1941-51. Besides, a large number of deaths due to paucity of food and atrocities committed by the Japanese also contributed to the decrease in population. It is interesting to note that the highest growth rate i.e. 105.19 per cent was recorded during 1951-61 over eight decades. The increase of population during this decade was worked out to 10.5%

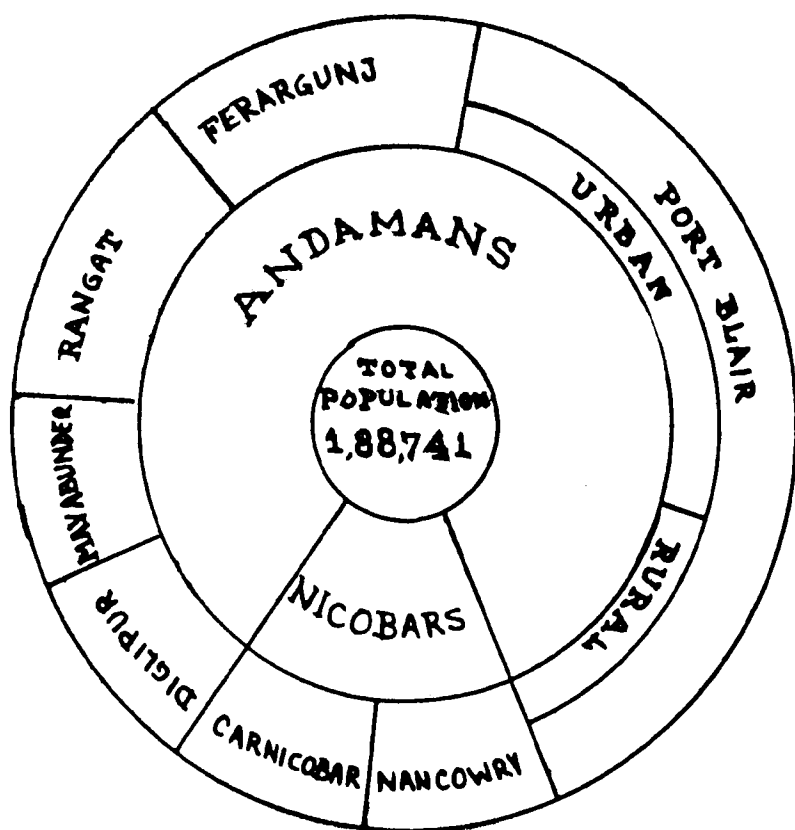
every year. This sizeable increase in population during the decade 1951-61 was mainly attributable to the settlement of the uprooted families of Bengalies of East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh) in these islands and influx of labourers and other workers from mainland to these islands in search of employment. The table also throws light on the decadal increase as the population which was 24,649 in 1901 grew to 188,741 over the past 80 years.

TABLE 2.9
DISTRICT AND TEHSIL-WISE GROWTH RATE
1971-81

District/tehsil	Growth rate
1	2
District of Andamans	+69.35
Tehsil Diglipur	+65.81
Tehsil Mayabunder	+65.27
Tehsil Rangat	+60.12
Tehsil Port Blair Urban	+89.31
Rural	+63.84
Total	+79.55
Tehsil Ferrargunj	+56.72
District of Nicobars	+40.57
Tehsil Car Nicobar	+14.68
Tehsil Nancowry	+83.41
A. & N. Islands	+63.93

Table 2.9 presents the district and tehsilwise growth rate of population during the decade 1971-81. It may be observed from the above table that the growth rate of the territory as a whole was 63.9 per cent. The districtwise growth rate was worked out to 69.35 per cent in district of Andamans and 40.57 per cent in the district of Nicobars. The highest growth rate 83.41 per cent is in Nancowry tehsil and the lowest 14.68 per cent is in Car Nicobar tehsil. The growth rate in Car Nicobar tehsil is a natural one as entry of outsiders is restricted to the area of Car Nicobar. The growth rate in Nancowry tehsil is not natural. It is abnormally high mainly due to migration of people from the mainland brought under the scheme of settlement of ex-servicemen in that area. The migration of people from the mainland in search of employment also

DISTRICT & TEHSIL WISE POPULATION 1981



played a major role in the growth of population in all the tehsils of district of Andamans. Tehsilwise analysis shows that highest growth rate 79.55 per cent was recorded in tehsil Port Blair followed by tehsils Diglipur (65.81%), Mayabunder (65.27%), Rangat (60.12%) and Ferrargunj (56.72%).

Residential Houses, Households and Size of Household

So far you have seen the growth of population and its distribution. The next point is to know how this population is housed or lodged. Each population census is preceded by numbering of houses and their listing as well as of the households living in such houses. This process may very well be called as the housenumbering and houselisting operation. The houselisting operation is done slightly in advance of the actual date of taking of census. In the census of 1981 in this territory, housenumbering and houselisting operation was done during the months of September–October, 1980. After the completion of this operation, we discovered that there were as many as 51,941 census houses of which 39,991 were occupied residential houses. Similarly, we also discovered that there were 40,671 households in this territory. Before analysing the number and distribution of houses and households, it is imperative to introduce you with the definition of building, census house, census household and room used in collection of census data.

In housenumbering, the first unit is building. A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component units which are used or likely to be used as dwelling (residence) or establishment such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have components units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc.

The other unit is census house. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or a common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. The above definition seems to be rather complicated and, therefore, requires further explanation. For example, if a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance of their own from the

road or common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate. They will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound, there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or a company or even government actually under occupation of different persons. Each such building should be recognised as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings, there may be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house. For example, in an urban area, a flat has 5 rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this is to be treated as 5 census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household, it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, singleness of use of these rooms alongwith main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household, then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

The third unit of enumeration is household. A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Example of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hostels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called institutional households. There may be one member household, two member household or multi-member household. For census purpose, each one of these types is recorded as a household. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other living in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen, they were not considered as institutional households. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is household or not is a common kitchen.

The next unit of enumeration is room. A room should have four walls with a doorway, with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres and 2 metres height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc. should be regarded as a room. An enclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of census. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings, reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut, etc. has been treated to be a room.

The following table presents the number of residential houses, households and population.

TABLE 2.10

RESIDENTIAL HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

U.T./District/ Tehsil		No. of occu- pied resi- dential houses	No. of house- holds	Total popu- lation	Average No. of persons per household		No. of households per 1000 occupied residential houses	
					1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andamans district	T	34,682	35,260	158,287	4.6	4.5	1,030	1,017
	R	23,490	23,892	108,653	4.6	4.5	1,032	1,017
	U	11,192	11,368	49,634	4.6	4.4	1,022	1,016
Diglipur tehsil		3,246	3,321	15,702	4.9	4.7	1,011	1,023
Mayabunder tehsil		3,033	3,069	13,954	4.6	4.5	1,012	1,012
Rangat tehsil		5,465	5,538	24,289	4.1	4.4	1,026	1,013

Table 2.10—(Concl'd)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Port Blair	T	16,921	17,284	76,329	N.A.	4.4	N.A.	1,021	
tehsil	R	5,729	5,916	26,695	N.	4.5	N.	1,033	
	U	11,192	11,368	49,634	4.6	4.4	1,022	1,016	
Ferrargunj		6,017	6,048	28,013	N.A.	4.6	N.A.	1,005	
tehsil									
Nicobars		5,309	5,411	30,454	6.4	5.6	1,004	1,019	
district									
Car Nicobar		2,063	2,066	15,486	7.6	7.5	1,001	1,001	
tehsil									
Nancowry		3,246	3,345	14,968	5.2	4.5	1,009	1,030	
tehsil									
A. & N.	T	39,991	40,671	188,741	4.8	4.6	1,026	1,017	
Island	R	28,799	29,303	139,107	4.9	4.7	1,027	1,018	
	U	11,192	11,368	49,634	4.6	4.4	1,022	1,016	

The analysis of column 2 of the above table shows that in 1981 there were 39,991 residential houses in whole of A & N Islands of which 30,642 or 87.20% were in the district of Andamans and 5,309 or 12.80% were in the district of Nicobars. If analysed from the point of view of rural and urban then it would be observed that out of 39,991 residential houses, 28,799 or 72% were in rural area and the remaining 11,192 or 29% were in urban area. Tehsilwise analysis shows that maximum number of residential houses were in Port Blair tehsil i.e. 16,921 or 42.3% of the total residential houses of this territory. The fundamental reason for concentration of so much residential houses in one tehsil is the concentration of most of the industrial units, administrative headquarters and business houses in Port Blair. The lowest number of residential houses i.e. 2,063 or 5.2% were found in Car Nicobar tehsil of district of Nicobars. The reason being the smallness of the island and restriction to the outsiders to settle down in Car Nicobar islands being a tribal area. The analysis of column 3 relating to number of households shows that out of 40,771 households in the islands, there were 35,260 or 86.7% in the district of Andamans and the remaining 5,441 or 13.30% households in district of Nicobars. Again the tehsil of Port Blair accounts for 17,284 or 42.5% of the total households in the territory. The reason for such a big concentration

in Port Blair tehsil is the same as for residential house. Viewed from the point of rural and urban area, column 3 of the above table shows that out of 40,671 households, 29,303 or 72% households reside in rural area and the remaining 11,368 or 28% households reside in urban area. It is most interesting to note that the percentage of residential house and household in rural and urban area is the same i.e. 72% and 28% respectively. It is also much interesting to note that the least number of household is also found in Car Nicobar tehsil i.e. 2,066 or 5.1% of the total households in the territory. The reasons for being lowest number of households are also the same as furnished above for residential houses. The analysis of columns 5 and 6 relating to average number of persons per household during 1971-81 also presents interesting results. It may be seen that the average number of persons per household which was 4.8 persons per household in 1971 has come down to 4.6 persons per household in 1981. The very interesting point which emerges from the analysis of the above columns is that except in case of Rangat tehsil where the average number of persons per household has increased from 4.1 in 1971 to 4.4 in 1981, in all the tehsils viz., Diglipur, Mayabunder, Port Blair, Ferrargunj, Car Nicobar and Nancowry the average number of persons per household has come down. Viewed from the point of rural and urban, in rural the average number of persons per household which was 4.9 in 1971 census has come down to 4.7 persons per household in 1981 census. Similarly, in urban area also, the average number of persons per household has come down from 4.6 persons in 1971 to 4.4 persons in 1981. The columns 7 and 8 of the above table furnish a comparative picture of number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses in 1971 and 1981. It may be seen that the number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses, which was 1,026 in 1971 has come down to 1,017 in 1981. The further analysis shows that the number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses has increased in tehsils Diglipur and Nancowry from 1,011 and 1,009 to 1,023 and 1,030 respectively. The most interesting point is that in tehsil Mayabunder, the number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses remain constant i.e. 1,012 in 1971 and 1981. In the remaining tehsils, the number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses is showing a declining trend. Analysed from the point of view of rural and urban area, it may be observed that in urban area, the number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses has increased from 1,027 in 1971 to 1,231 in 1981 whereas in case of urban area it has come down from 1,022 in 1971 to 1,016 persons in 1981.

Person-household Ratio

The following table presents the number of persons per occupied house since 1921.

TABLE 2-11
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSE
SINCE 1921

Year	No. of persons per occupied house
1	2
1921	7.90
1931	5.00
1941	5.67
1951	5.84
1961	5.10
1971	4.10
1981	4.72

As per 1981 census, there were 174 houseless households and 1964 institutional households in the entire Union Territory. Out of 39,991 occupied residential houses inclusive of institutional residential houses, 23,799 were in the rural and the remaining 11,192 were in the urban area of Port Blair town. If you divide the total population of A & N Islands by number of occupied residential houses it will give us 4.72 persons per occupied house in this territory in 1981. As is evident from the above table, the average number of persons per occupied house in 1981 has slightly increased from 4.10 which was recorded in 1971. However, it may be observed from the above table that there is no smoothness in the figures. However, the fact remains if the above series is smoothened by statistical methods we will, no doubt, come to a conclusion that the number of persons per occupied house is decreasing. For example, in 1921, the number of persons per occupied house was 7.9 which is the highest in last 60 years, has come down to 4.72 persons per occupied house in 1981. This trend definitely indicates the improvement in housing position of the people of these islands.

The following table presents the number of households per occupied house since 1951.

TABLE 2.12
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER OCCUPIED
HOUSES

Year	No. of house- holds per occupied house
1	2
1951	1.44
1961	1.05
1971	1.03
1981	1.02

Here again, there is a decrease in the number of households per occupied houses from decade to decade. Both the sets of figures in tables 2.11 and 2.12 present the house and household ratio from 1951 onwards and indicate the trend of less congestion in house and household successively. These sets of figures by themselves will not, however, give any real idea of the housing congestion unless we ascertain the person room ratio too.

Persons Room Ratio

The following table furnishes the distribution of number of rooms, persons and census houses as recorded in 1971 and 1981 censuses :

TABLE 2.13
NUMBER OF ROOMS, NUMBER OF PERSONS AND
CENSUS HOUSES

Union Territory/ District	T R U	No. of rooms		Average no. of persons per room		Total no. of census houses	
		1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. & N. Islands	T	34,112	74,800	3.02	2.38	25,903	51,941
	R	25,344	53,771	3.19	2.46	19,928	38,932
	U	8,768	21,029	2.54	2.18	5,975	13,009

*Excludes institutional and houseless data.

Table 2.13—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andamans district	T	29,651	67,481	2.76	2.21	21,720	44,203
	R	20,883	46,452	2.86	2.23	15,745	31,194
	U	8,768	21,029	2.54	2.18	6,975	13,009
Nicobars district	T	4,461	7,319	4.75	3.95	4,183	7,738
	R	4,461	7,319	4.75	3.95	4,183	7,738
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—

It may be observed from columns 3 and 4 of the preceding table that number of rooms which was 34,112 in 1971 has increased to 74,800 in 1981. The increase in the number of rooms has resulted in less congestion of persons per room. The average number of persons per room in 1971 was 3.2 which as a result of increase in number of rooms during decade 1971-81 has come down to 2.38 in 1981 in the Union Territory. The districtwise analysis shows that the number of rooms has increased from 29,651 in 1971 to 67,481 in 1981 in district of Andamans. The increase in the number of rooms has resulted in less congestion of persons per room. The columns 5 and 6 show that the average number of persons per room which was 2.76 in 1971 has come down to 2.21 in 1981. This is also true in case of district of Nicobars. It may be observed that in district of Nicobars, the number of rooms has increased from 4,461 in 1971 to 7,319 in 1981 and as a result, the average number of persons per room has decreased from 4.75 in 1971 to 3.95 in 1981. The rural and urbanwise analysis shows that the number of rooms in rural area has increased from 25,344 in 1971 to 53,771 in 1981 and as a result of this increase, the average number of persons per room has decreased from 3.19 persons per room in 1971 to 2.46 persons per room in 1981. In case of urban area, the number of rooms has also increased from 8,768 in 1971 to 21,029 in 1981. This has resulted in the corresponding decrease in average number of persons per room from 2.54 in 1971 to 2.18 in 1981. Analysis of columns 7 and 8 of the above table shows that the number of census houses has increased from 25,903 in 1971 to 51,941 in 1981.

The districtwise analysis shows that out of 51,941 census houses in 1981, the district of Andamans accounts for 44,203 census houses and the remaining census houses i.e. 7,738 fall in

district of Nicobars. The analysis of census houses according to rural and urban area shows that out of 51,941 census houses in 1981, the rural area accounts for 38,932 census houses and the remaining 13,009 census houses are in urban area. As a whole it may be observed from the figures of above table that there is direct correlation between number of rooms, persons per room and number of census houses.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE AND TOWN DWELLERS

Rural and Urban Areas

Village or town is recognised as the basic unit of habitation. In all censuses throughout the world dichotomy of rural and urban areas is recognised and the data are generally presented for rural and urban areas separately. In the rural area, the smallest area of habitation viz., the village generally follows, the limit of a revenue village which is recognised by the normal district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of habitation but the village has a definite surveyed boundary and each village has a separate administrative unit with separate village account. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue village is one unit. There may be un-surveyed villages within forests, PWD camps, contractors' camps etc., where the locally recognised boundaries of each habitation area is followed within a large unit or say the forest range offices, PWD jurisdiction.

It is in the definition of urban area that problems generally arise. However, for 1971 census, the definition adopted for an urban area was followed on the pattern of 1961 census which signifies—

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment area or a notified town area;
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) at least 75% of the male working population being non-agricultural; and
 - (iii) a density of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

The Director of Census Operations of each State and Union Territory was, however, given some discretion in respect of marginal cases in consultation with State Government to include some places that had distinct urban characteristics and to exclude



Town Dwellers



Town Dwellers

in deserving cases. As in previous censuses, in 1981 Census, data are presented by rural and urban areas. In 1981 census also, the same criteria are adopted with some minor variations. These are as follows :

- (a) All places with a municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area;
- (b) All places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural and allied activities; and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (or 1,000 per sq. mile).

The urban criteria of 1981 census varied slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and, therefore, contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 censuses whereas in the 1981 census these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour force for the purpose of this criterion.

Urban Agglomeration

In 1971 as well as in 1981 censuses, the data for urban area are presented for urban agglomeration also. In several areas, large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc. have come up around a core city or statutory town. These areas are outside the statutory limit of a corporation, municipality or cantonment area, revenue boundaries or places by which the town itself is known. The following are the different situations in which urban agglomeration was constituted :

- (a) A city with continuous out-growth (the part of the out-growth being outside the statutory limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);
- (b) One town with similar out-growth or more adjoining town with their out-growths as in (a); and
- (c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their out-growths all of which form a continuous spread.

Standard Urban Area

A new concept that had been developed for 1971 census and also followed in the 1981 census was the standard urban area. The essentials of standard urban area are :

- (i) it should have a core town with a minimum population size of 50,000;
- (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have a close mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and
- (iii) in all probability this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades.

The idea is that it should be possible to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decades which will give a meaningful picture.

There is no urban agglomeration and standard urban area in the Union Territory of A & N Islands.

The population data are classified as rural and urban in every country but it does not mean that all countries must be adopting a uniform definition in the above classification. Actually in practice, it is not so in different countries of the world because so much individuality in this respect that there is no uniform definition. It will be interesting to introduce you with some of the definitions being followed by few major countries of the world. This information has been taken from the publication entitled 'The Methods and Materials of Demography' published by U.S. Deptt. of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

United States of America :

In general, the urban population comprises of persons living in urbanised areas and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanised areas. More specifically according to the definition adopted in census, the urban population comprises of persons living in :

- (a) Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages and towns (except towns in New England, New York and Wisconsin);
- (b) The densely settled urban fringe whether incorporated of urbanised areas;

- (c) Towns in New England and towns in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as sub-divisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500—25,000 and density of 1,500 persons or more per sq. mile;
- (d) Countries in states other than the New England States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 or more per sq. mile; and
- (e) Unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In addition to above, the places with 2,500 population (military or civil) are also treated as urban. The remaining places which could not qualify to be treated as urban are treated as rural areas.

Australia :

The method of defining urban area recently adopted in Australia is very similar to that of Japan. In Australia, the minimum density is 500 per sq. km (1,295 per sq. mile). In Australia, a uniform classification is the Collector's district/corresponding to American enumeration district. The urban places in Australia are defined as those of only 1,000 or more (however in contrast to 5,000 or more in Japan).

Canada :

Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants whether incorporated or unincorporated including urbanised fringes of cities classed as metropolitan areas and other major urban areas. Also including urbanised fringes of certain smaller cities if the population of the city and its urban fringes is 10,000 or more.

France :

Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2,000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses and communes of which the major part of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

Pakistan :

- (i) All areas having town committees under the basic democracies order were treated as urban.

(ii) Concentration of population in continuous collections of house possessing one or more of the following characteristics :

- (a) Those where the community sense is well developed and the community maintains public utility such as roads, street lighting, water supply arrangements etc.;
- (b) Centres of trade and commerce with a population substantially non-agricultural or having non-agricultural labour concentration; and
- (c) Those possessing a markedly high literacy rate or which are civil stations.

Japan :

A radically new method of rural and urban classification was developed as a supplement to the traditional one. The administrative units in Japan into which the prefectures are divided are the *Shi*, *Machi* and *Mura*. The listing is roughly in order of the administrative importance with larger cities representing *shi*, *machi* and *mura* are roughly towns and villages respectively. When after World War II, a number of administrative units were drastically reduced in the interest of greater government efficiency, many *mura* were annexed to *shi*. Thus, many *shi* contained vast areas that would be considered rural on any realistic basis. For the most part, the urban population had consisted of *shi* of at least 30,000. The new definition was carried out by a very rigorous statistical procedure and from the demographic stand point at least appears to be close to the ideal.

So far we have seen the different definitions which are being adopted in different countries of the world to classify data as urban. The population data which are not classified as urban can safely be treated as rural.

Need for separate Rural and Urban Data

After having so much exercise to understand the real meaning of urbanisation, a very basic question arises is that what is the need to classify data into rural and urban. Well, it is both necessary and important as there are number of variables and contrast between the rural and urban life. The rural life and urban life present sharp contrast all over the world and the contrast is perhaps severe in India. The rural population is predominantly agricultural in its occupation and has a low density per sq. mile and enjoys a high social and cultural stability arising out of cultural and ethnic continuity and homogeneity. All the traditional moves of culture are strongly preserved in rural society



A group of Nicobarese tribal



A group of Shom Pen tribal

promoting conservatism which offers the most resistance to reforms and innovations. For these reasons, detailed classification of population on the basis of residential characteristics viz., rural and urban becomes necessary in demographic analysis. Besides, urbanisation has long been recognised as the *sine qua non* of progress. You must have noticed that for the past few decades, the urban development has assumed special significance as it has become to be associated with the industrial and economic progress of the country and as a forecast it can be said that what is happening in the city today will bound to happen throughout India in future. Urban areas serve as the nerve centres for the spread of knowledge, education, technology and influence the growth and socio-economic life of the areas around in particular and the mass in rural areas in general. With the increasing urban population, the connected problems are assuming importance and the need to have comprehensive urban data to study the process of urbanisation. To study the inter action of the rural and urban life, the Registrar General, India had taken up a programme to study 200 small towns of the country. The surveys when completed are expected to provide an authentic picture of the role the towns play in the socio-economic progress of the society.

Urban and Rural Areas in A & N Islands

In these islands, no place other than Port Blair could qualify to be treated as a town in 1981 census. The rest of the areas are treated as rural. In these islands it is not difficult to have a precise connotation of rural areas as the pattern of village settlement is largely one village site near the cultivated area leading to a complete socio-economic life. In the southern group of islands, the village site is generally near to the sea coast or where the fertile agricultural land is available. For the census in these islands, the smallest area of habitation i.e. village or otherwise is recognised as rural area. In cadastrally surveyed areas the villages generally follow the limits of a revenue village which are recognised by the district administration. Such a village is not necessarily a single agglomeration of habitation. It might have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue village is one unit. The unsurveyed villages and forest, PWD camps etc. which do not form part of revenue village but has a locally recognised boundaries of each habitation are also treated as villages. Therefore, in determining areas as rural or urban, there is no difficulty in these islands.

Comparison with other States & Union Territories

India predominantly is a country of villages and agricultural economy. That is, the vast majority of people reside in villages.

The rural population as revealed by 1981 census accounts for 76.70%. Only remaining 23.3% of the population lives in urban areas i.e. towns and cities. In A & N Islands, out of a total population of 188,741 persons, 26.3% live in Port Blair i.e. the only urban area in A & N Islands and the remaining 73.7% of population live in villages. Table 3.1 presented below gives State/Union territorywise urban population, numbr of urban units and percentage of increase during decade 1971-81 in the urban population.

TABLE 3-1

State/Union Territory	Percentage of urban population to total population	No. of urban units	Percentage increase during 1971-81	
			Total population	Urban population
1	2	3	4	5
India	*23.70	3,994	+24.69	+46.24
Andhra Pradesh	23.32	252	+23.10	+48.62
Bihar	12.47	220	+24.06	+54.76
Gujarat	31.10	255	+27.67	41.42
Haryana	21.88	81	+28.75	+59.47
Himachal Pradesh	7.61	47	+23.71	+34.76
Jammu & Kashmir	21.05	58	+29.69	+46.86
Karnataka	28.89	281	+26.75	+50.65
Kerala	18.74	106	+19.24	+37.64
Madhya Pradesh	20.29	327	+25.27	+56.03
Maharashtra	35.03	307	+24.54	+39.99
Manipur	26.42	32	+32.46	+165.36
Meghalaya	18.07	12	+32.04	+63.98
Nagaland	15.52	7	+50.05	+133.95
Orissa	11.79	108	+20.17	+68.54
Punjab	27.68	134	+23.89	+44.51
Rajasthan	21.05	201	+32.97	+58.69
Sikkim	16.15	8	+50.77	+159.73
Tamil Nadu	32.95	434	+17.50	+27.98
Tripura	10.99	10	+31.92	+38.93
Uttar Pradesh	17.95	704	+25.49	+60.62
Wes Bengal	20.47	291	+23.17	+31.73

*Excluding Assam.

TABLE 3.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
A. & N. Islands	26.30	1	+63.93	+89.31
Arunachal Pradesh	6.56	6	+35.15	+139.63
Chandigarh	93.63	4	+75.55	+81.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.67	1	+39.76	+100.00
Delhi	92.73	30	+53.00	+58.16
Goa, Daman & Diu	32.37	17	+26.69	+55.14
Lakshadweep	46.28	3	+26.53	+100.00
Mizoram	24.67	6	+48.55	+222.61
Pondicherry	52.28	6	+28.15	+59.39

It is interesting to note from the above table that in every State/UT of India, the percentage of urban population has increased in 1981 compared with that of 1971. The statewide analysis shows that the highest proportion of urban population i.e. 35.03% is found in Maharashtra followed by Tamil Nadu 32.95% and Gujarat 31.10% respectively. Among the Union territories, the highest percentage of urban population is found in Chandigarh i.e. 93.63 followed by Delhi 92.73 and Pondicherry 52.28 respectively. Insofar as the UT of A & N Islands is concerned, it ranks last with 26.3% but that of Dadra & Nagar Haveli 6.6% and Mizoram 24.67%. Analysed from the point of view of urban units, the preceding table shows that maximum number of urban units i.e. 704 are located in Uttar Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu 434 and Maharashtra 307 units. Amongst states, the lowest number of urban unit i.e. 7 are found in Nagaland preceded by Sikkim 8 and Tripura 10 units. Amongst Union Territories, the maximum number of urban units i.e. 30 are located in Delhi followed by Goa, Daman & Diu 17 and Arunachal Pradesh 6 units. The most interesting aspect of analysis is that A & N Islands as well as Dadra & Nagar Haveli have only one urban unit. The analysis of columns 5 and 6 of the preceding table shows that amongst states, the highest percentage increase in total population is recorded in Sikkim (57.77) followed by Nagaland (50.05), Manipur (34.6) during 1971—81. Amongst the Union Territories, the highest percentage increase in population during decade 1971—81 is recorded in Chandigarh (75.55) followed by A & N Islands (63.93)

and Delhi (53.0). Insofar as the percentage increase of urban population amongst the states during the decade is concerned, it may be observed that the highest percentage increase is found in Manipur (165.36) followed by Sikkim (159.73) and Nagaland (133.95). Amongst Union Territories, the highest increase in urban population during the decade is recorded in Arunachal Pradesh (139.63%) followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100.00) and A & N Islands (89.31%).

In A & N Islands there is only one urban unit i.e. Port Blair town located in South Andaman. Port Blair town was first of all recognised as urban unit in 1951 and prior to that there was no urban unit in these islands. The percentage increase in the urban population reported in the preceding table is, therefore, relates to Port Blair town only. The population of Port Blair town which was 26,218 in 1971 has increased to 49,634 in 1981.

In India, as is elsewhere in the world, towns have followed varied size-class of population. For purpose of census, they have been classified into the following six categories according to their population :

Class I towns (Cities)	100,000 and above
Class II towns	50,000 to 99,999
Class III towns	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV towns	10,000 to 19,999
Class V towns	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI towns	Less than 5,000

Starting from Class V town in 1951, Port Blair has elevated itself to class IV in 1961 and class III in 1971 and 1981. Location of administrative headquarters, industries, potential of employment and concentration of services headquarters have largely been responsible for the increase in its population.

Villages in these Islands

The terms rural and urban population have been explained earlier. Lands outside administrative limit of Port Blair town have been treated as rural areas and the persons residing in rural areas comprise the rural population. Since the entire areas of inhabited islands have so far not been cadastrally surveyed, all villages listed as such in census are not revenue villages. In areas not covered by conventional revenue survey, the residential aggregations are the units of population. In most of the

cases, the boundaries of such units are notional but well understood. In forest areas or say jungles, where extraction of timber and road construction activities are in progress and which are not comprised in revenue villages, the forest or PWD camps are treated as villages. In some part of Nancowry tehsil, the residential clusters known by a particular village name previously are found to have been disappeared or come up with new names. In case of primitive tribe of Shom Pens, even a few dwelling constituted a village for census purposes. The total number of inhabited villages as per 1981 census is 491. It is interesting to mention here that upto 1961 census, besides forest camps, PWD camps, bush police camps, etc., even ships, boats and launches were treated as villages. This practice of counting boats and launches etc., as village was stopped in 1971 census and therefore this resulted in variation in the number of villages. The following statement shows the number of inhabited villages in this territory from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT
NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN THE TERRITORY
SINCE 1901—1981

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
63*	224	212	239	182	201**	399	390	491

*Include only 'stations' and villages of penal settlement and exclude 146 villages of Nicobar group of islands.

**Include the former villages which after 1951 treated as Port Blair town.

It may be observed from the above statement that there is no smoothness in the number of inhabited villages beginning from 1901. Sometime they are increasing and sometime they are decreasing. This variation is attributed to different definitions of villages followed in different censuses. The most interesting part of the analyse is that in 1961 there were 399 villages but their number came down to 390 in 1971 though the population had increased from 63,548 in 1971 to 115,133 during the same period. However, again in 1981 the number of villages has increased from 390 to 491. The increase in the number of villages corresponds to increase in population.

Table 3.2 furnished below presents the village population by size-class in the UT and by level of districts and tehsils.

TABLE 3.2

Union territory/ district	Village population by size class of population in A. & N. Islands				
	Under 200	200—499	500—999	1000—1999	2000+
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. & N. Islands .	18,355 (13.19)	31,904 (22.94)	37,959 (27.29)	30,631 (22.02)	20,258 (14.56)
Andamans distt. .	11,864 (10.92)	28,426 (26.16)	31,054 (28.58)	21,801 (20.07)	15,508 (14.27)
Diglipur tehsil .	1,239 (7.89)	4,131 (26.31)	5,600 (35.66)	2,594 (16.52)	2,138 (13.62)
Mayabunder tehsil .	2,256 (16.17)	3,860 (27.66)	4,893 (35.07)	2,945 (21.10)	—
Rangat tehsil .	2,785 (11.47)	5,067 (20.86)	4,708 (19.38)	7,043 (29.00)	4,686 (19.29)
Port Blair tehsil .	3,001 (11.24)	8,818 (33.03)	6,373 (23.87)	5,816 (21.79)	2,687 (10.07)
Ferrargunj tehsil .	2,583 (9.22)	6,550 (23.38)	9,480 (33.84)	3,403 (12.15)	5,997 (21.41)
Nicobars distt. .	6,491 (21.31)	3,478 (11.42)	6,905 (22.67)	8,830 (29.00)	4,750 (15.60)
Car Nicobar tehsil	39 (0.25)	471 (3.04)	5,838 (37.70)	6,681 (43.14)	2,457 (15.87)
Nancowry tehsil .	6,452 (43.10)	3,007 (20.09)	1,067 (7.13)	2,149 (14.36)	2,293 (15.32)

Note :—Figures in brackets are percentages.

It may be observed from column 2 of table 3.2 that 18,355 persons or 13.2% population are found residing in villages with a population upto 200 only. Tehsilwise analysis shows that the highest percentage (43.10) of this class of population is found

in Nancowry tehsil of district of Nicobars. The lowest percentage (0.25) of this class of population is also found in Car Nicobar tehsil of same district. Column 3 of the above table shows that 31,904 persons on 22.9% population are residing in villages having population 200—499. Tehsilwise analysis shows that the highest percentage of this class of population i.e. 33.03 is found in Ferrargunj tehsil and the lowest 3.04% is again found in Car Nicobar tehsil. Column 4 of the table shows that the highest percentage of 27.29 or 37,959 persons are residing in villages falling in size-class 500—999 and this size-class may very well be called a model size-class. Tehsilwise analysis shows that the highest percentage i.e. 37.70 or 5,838 persons are found in tehsil Car Nicobar and the lowest percentage in this size-class is found in tehsil Nancowry (7.30%) or 1,067 persons. It is interesting to note from the above table that in Mayabunder tehsil there is no village having a population of 2,000 or more.

TABLE 3.3

Number of villages by size of population

Union territory/ District/tehsil	Below 10	10— 50	51— 100	101— 200	201— 500	501— 1000	1001— 5000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. & N. Islands .	47	137	49	73	101	53	31	491
Andamans district .	23	59	31	52	89	44	22	320
Diglipur tehsil .	—	9	4	4	11	8	3	39
Mayabunder tehsil .	8	13	8	8	13	6	2	58
Rangat tehsil .	7	8	5	15	17	7	7	66
Port Blair tehsil .	4	13	12	11	27	9	5	81
Ferrargunj tehsil .	4	16	2	14	21	14	5	76
Nicobars distt. .	24	78	18	21	12	9	9	171
Car Nicobar tehsil .	—	1	—	—	1	8	6	16
Nancowry tehsil .	24	77	18	21	11	1	3	155

The analysis of table 3.3 shows that in A & N Islands there are 47 villages having population less than 10 persons. It is also evident from column 2 that there are no such villages in Car Nicobar and Diglipur tehsils. However, on the contrary

the highest number i.e. 24 villages are located in Nancowry tehsil followed by Mayabunder 8 villages. The villages which are having a population of 10 or less persons are generally forest camps, bush police camps or tribal villages in Nancowry tehsil. The above table also shows that the highest number of villages are found in the size class of population 10—50 and the lowest number i.e. 31 in size class of population 1001 to 5000. There is no village having a population of 5000 or more in this territory. The table also shows that, with the exception of size class of 10 or less, with the increase of size class, the number of villages decreases, i.e. in size class 10—50 there are 137 villages followed by 101 villages in 201—500 size class, 73 villages in size class 101—200, 53 villages in size class 501—1000, 49 villages in size class 501—1000 and only 31 villages in size class 1001—5000.

Table No. 3.4 presented below shows the growth of urbanisation in India vis-a-vis that of A & N Islands.

TABLE 3-4

URBANISATION IN INDIA AND A & N ISLANDS

Year	India	A & N Islands
1	2	3
1951	17.20	25.15
1961	17.79	22.15
1971	19.67	22.77
1981	23.01	26.30

Prior to 1951, there was no urban area in this territory and as such it is not possible to make a comparative study of the urbanisation in this territory with that of India. The study of four decades i.e. 1951—81 shows that the percentage of urban population in A & N Islands has been highest in relation with that of India as a whole. The preceding table reveals that in 1951 the percentage of urban population in India was 17.20 whereas in this

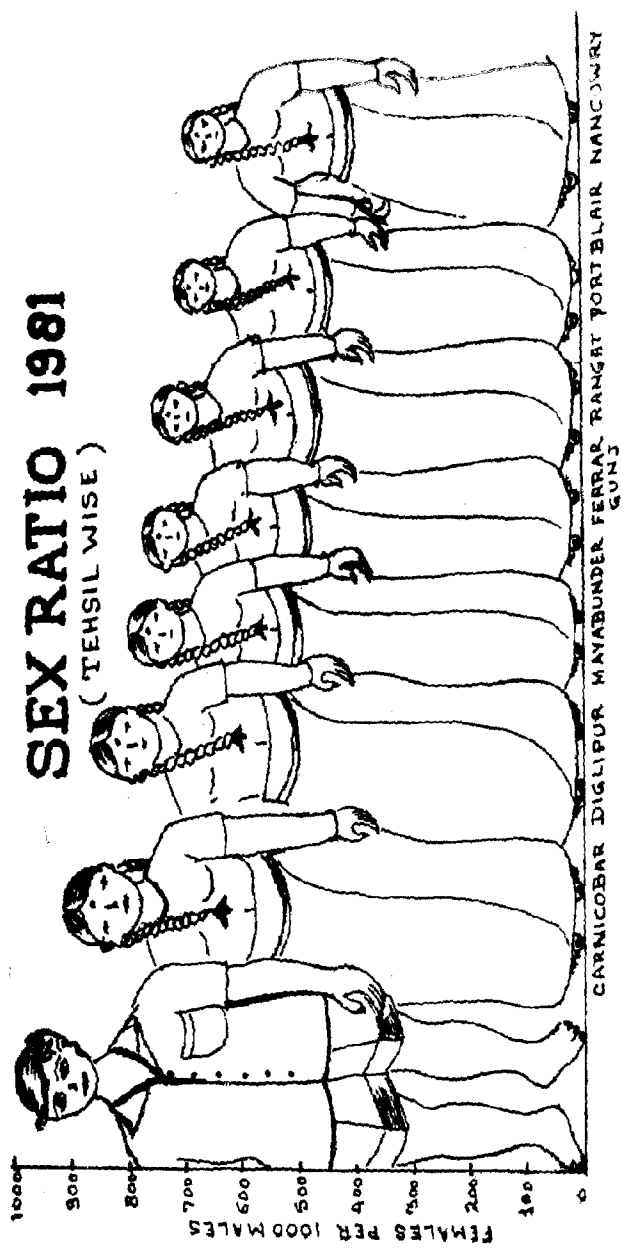
territory, it was 25.15. In 1961 the percentage of urban population in India increased to 17.79 but in A & N Islands it has come down to 22.15. Again in 1971, the percentage of urban population in India increased to 19.67 but in A & N Islands it increased to 22.77%. In 1981 the urban population of India increased from 17.20 in 1951 to 23.01 in 1981 whereas in these islands, during the same period the urban population has increased from 25.15% in 1951 to 26.30% only in 1981. Thus, it can be seen from the above analysis that the pace of urbanisation in these islands is not as quick as it is in case of India as a whole.

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ? HOW OLD ARE WE ?

This chapter aims at to apprise you with the proportion of males and females in our population and how far their number is balanced. In addition to this question, the division of population by age group will also be discussed. Let us first concentrate on sex composition. The first question arises is that what is the use of or importance of separate sex data. I presume that you are aware that the personal characteristics of sex hold a position of prime importance in demographic study. Separate data for males and females are important in themselves for the analysis of other types of data and for the evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of the census counts of population.

Many types of planning, both public and private such as military planning, planning of community institutions and services particularly health and planning of social programmes, require separate population data for males and females. The sociologists and the economists have a vital interest in such data. The balance of sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. Social roles and cultural patterns may be affected. For example, under the condition of shortage of males brought out by World War II, the extent of labour force participation and the occupational distribution of women in the United States, Canada and several European countries underwent considerable change and a new pattern of social relationship between sexes emerged including a greatly increased independence of women from the home. For subjects such as natality, mortality, migration, marital status and economic characteristics, data are sometime shown only for both sexes combined but the ordinary and more useful practice is to present and analyse data separately for males and females. In fact, a very large part of usefulness of the sex classification in demographic statistics lies in its cross classification with other classification in which one may be interested. For example, the effect of variation in proportion of census measures on natality is considerable. This effect may make itself feel indirectly through marriage rate. Generally, there are substantial differences between death rate of sexes. Hence



the effect of variation in the sex composition from one population to another should be taken into account, while making projections. The analysis of labour supply and military manpower require separate information on males and females cross classification with economic activity and age. In fact, the cross classification with sex is useful for effective analysis of nearly all types of data obtained in censuses and services including data on rational, ethnic composition, educational status and citizenship.

Causes and effects of Imbalance in sex ratio

The ideal situation regarding strength of males and females in a population is that it should be more or less equal. Balanced distribution of men and women in society contributes towards a good, harmonious and peaceful social order. But *de facto*, the proportion of men and women is hardly balanced. There are several reasons for such inequality in the proportion in sex. The most important one relates to birth and death rates. It has been observed that more male babies are born than female. But after birth the male babies die in large numbers than female one. This is likely to result in a balanced proportion of sex. But we have to reckon the death rate at higher ages also. In fact, it is because of the death rate in higher ages differentiate between males and females and the proportion between sex becomes imbalanced. In our country, women in their child bearing ages die in a comparatively larger number than men of the same age group owing to causes like frequent child bearing, poor medical facilities and so on. This affects the proportion between men and women at higher ages. Another important factor which inequal the sex is migration. As we know migration can be from villages to towns, between states or between countries. It is common experience that in all types of migration generally men move first than women. For example, taking about migration from rural to urban areas, it is the men who move first into towns and cities usually in search of employment. They leave behind their families. Thus migration adds to the total male population of urban area. Alternatively, such migration reduces the male population of rural areas.

The analysis of sex ratio of major countries of the world shows that not even a single country of the world is fully balanced insofar as sex ratio is concerned. The countries like Kenya, Mexico, USA, Brazil, Burma, Japan, France, Germany, Portugal, USSR, Italy, Yugoslavia have more females' population than their counterpart of men's population. On the other hand countries

like United Arab Emirates, Canada, Urigentina, India, China, Pakistan, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand etc., are predominantly male populated countries.

Computation of Sex ratio

In our country, the sex ratio is computed by the following formula :

$$\frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 1000$$

P_m = Male population
 P_f = Female population

By applying this formula, the sex ratio for A & N Islands is calculated as under :

$$\frac{81480}{107261} \times 1000 = 759.64 \text{ or } 760$$

Sex ratio in A & N Islands

Of the total population of 188,741 as per 1981 census, there are 107,261 males and 81,480 females in this territory. Thus, there is an excess of 25,781 males over females. The sex ratio is worked out to 760 i.e. 760 females per 1000 males. The corresponding sex ratio for whole of India is worked out to be 933 in 1981. Apparently, the sex ratio in this territory is less than the all-India average and, therefore, you may have curiosity to know the reason for this variation. The normal reason of population growth i.e. birth and death, cannot be responsible for such a decline in sex ratio. This territory, as you must be knowing, was a penal settlement till 1945. The convict population mostly consisted of males who were imported and the question of normal proportion of sexes in such unnatural condition cannot arise. Even in case of aboriginal population in these islands, barring the Nicobarese, Andamanese and Shom Pens, their population is estimated on the basis of oral evidence and, therefore, the proportion of their sex is itself based on this estimate. Secondly, before the abolition of penal settlement, these islands suffered heavily in the hands of Japanese. During that period, hundreds of people among whom the old and the infirm were the first to shot dead or drowned in the seas. The abolition of penal settlement reduced the population of erstwhile settlement from 21,000 to 14,000. After independence because of partition of the country, a fresh wave of migrants comprising mostly the displaced persons came to settle here. People not only from East Bengal but also from other parts of India adopted these

islands as their home. Colonisation scheme and general development works in their wake in the various Five Year Plans generated avenues of employment and people from different walks of life started pouring in these islands for seeking employment as well as for business purposes. This process of immigration has been in operation and still continues. The exceptionally low sex ratio in this territory i.e. therefore, directly related to the large number of male immigrant leaving their families behind on the mainland. The following tables 4.1 and 4.2 are devoted to apprise you to the extent of migration and how this affects the sex ratio.

TABLE 4.1

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Total population in 1981	188,741	107,261	81,480
2. Population having birth place outside A. & N. Islands but enumerated in these Islands in 1981	86,584	55,113	31,421
3. Population having last residence outside A. & N. Islands but enumerated in these islands in 1981	56,138	33,890	22,248

TABLE 4.2

STATE/UNION TERRITORYWISE MIGRANTS BY MALES, FEMALES AND SEX RATIO AS RECORDED IN 1981 CENSUS IN A. & N. ISLANDS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Migrants			Sex Ratio
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
States in India beyond the State of enumeration					
		70,557	46,201	24,356	527
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,280	7,816	4,464	571
2.	Assam	317	191	126	660

Table 4.2 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bihar . . .		14,63	10,086	4,544	451
4. Gujarat . . .		147	96	51	531
5. Haryana . . .		174	81	93	1,148
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .		58	30	28	933
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .		31	17	14	824
8. Karnataka . . .		353	208	146	702
9. Kerala . . .		9,201	5,690	2,511	617
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .		4,077	2,900	1,177	406
11. Maharashtra . . .		480	258	230	891
12. Manipur . . .		—	2	—	—
13. Meghalaya . . .		26	19	17	895
14. Nagaland . . .		9	5	4	800
15. Orissa . . .		681	457	224	490
16. Punjab . . .		667	393	274	697
17. Rajasthan . . .		137	75	62	827
18. Sikkim . . .		6	3	3	1000
19. Tamil Nadu . . .		18,828	12,948	5,380	454
20. Tripura . . .		49	18	31	1,722
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .		3,276	2,086	1,190	570
22. West Bengal . . .		4,783	2,638	2,145	813
23. Arunachal Pradesh . . .		3	2	1	500
24. Chandigarh . . .		13	9	4	444
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .		2	1	1	1000
26. Delhi . . .		182	84	98	1,167
27. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .		38	28	10	357
28. Lakshadweep . . .		23	17	6	353
29. Mizoram . . .		9	6	3	500
30. Pondicherry . . .		56	35	21	600
Born in countries beyond India . . .		15,978	8,912	7,066	793
Total migrants . . .		86,535	55,113	31,422	570

Table 4.1 shows that the population of 188,741 persons includes 86,534 persons born at places outside A & N Islands of whom 55,133 are males and 31,421 are females. You will thus find that about 46% of these persons who were enumerated here have their place of birth outside this territory of which 64% are males and only 36% are females. This amongst the persons whose places of birth are outside this territory, the proportion of males is 64%. If we look this from another angle i.e. population having last residence outside A & N Islands but enumerated in these islands, you will find that the number of such persons is 56,138 of which 33,890 are males and 22,248 are females. Both these sets of figures relating to birth place and last residence are clear pointers to heavy migration content of the population of these islands as also of the preponderance of male migration over female migration. The reason for low sex ratio in this territory is mostly due to the imbalance in women migration. During the decade 1971-81, a slight improvement in the sex ratio has been recorded i.e. the sex ratio which was 644 in 1971 has increased to 760 in 1981. Table 4.2 reflects a very interesting position of immigration to this territory from different States/UTs of India. The State/UT wise analysis shows that sex ratio of migrated population from Haryana, Tripura and Delhi have an excess number of females population than their counterpart of males population. The most interesting fact which is revealed from the above table is that a fully balanced migration is from Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The remaining States and Union Territories show that the population which migrated from these States and Union Territories is of males domination.

Country's sex ratio and those of States/Union Territories

As per 1981 census, the sex ratio of our country is 933 i.e. 933 females for every 1,000 males. Table 4.3 furnished below presents the sex ratio right from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE 4-3
SEX RATIO OF INDIA SINCE 1901

Year	Sex Ratio
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	933

It may be observed from the above table that in India, the sex ratio is declining continuously from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971. However, there is some improvement in 1981 as the sex ratio has increased from 930 in 1971 to 933 in 1981. The declining in sex ratio is an important demographic trend which has serious implication of public health and the maternal and child care departments. It will be curious for you to know the State/Union Territory-wise sex ratio in our country. Table 4.4 furnished below contains the details of sex ratio as worked out for each state/union territory as per 1981 census.

TABLE 4.4
SEX RATIO IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	States/Union territories	Sex ratio in 1981
1	2	3
<i>States</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	975
2.	Bihar	946
3.	Gujarat	942
4.	Haryana	870
5.	Himachal Pradesh	973
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	892
7.	Karnataka	963
8.	Kerala	1,032
9.	Madhya Pradesh	941
10.	Maharashtra	937
11.	Manipur	971
12.	Meghalaya	954
13.	Nagaland	863
14.	Orissa	981
15.	Punjab	879
16.	Rajasthan	919
17.	Sikkim	835
18.	Tamil Nadu	977
19.	Tripura	946
20.	Uttar Pradesh	885
21.	West Bengal	911
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	A. & N. Islands	760
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	862
3.	Chandigarh	769

Table 4.4 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		974
5. Delhi		808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		981
7. Lakshadweep		975
8. Mizoram		919
9. Pondicherry		985

You may observe from the preceding table that in whole of India, there is only one state viz., Kerala where the sex ratio is 1,032. The lowest sex ratio i.e. 760 is found in A & N Islands. In States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry the sex ratio shortage is upto 50 only. The remaining states/union territories except Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi, the deficit of sex ratio is between 50 and 100.

TEHSIL-WISE SEX RATIO IN A. & N. ISLANDS

TABLE 4.5

SEX RATIO IN 1971 AND 1981 AT UNION TERRITORY/DISTRICT/ TEHSIL LEVEL

Union territory/district/tehsil/town	Sex Ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
A. & N. Islands	644	760
Andamans district	615	750
Diglipur tehsil	793	845
Mayabunder tehsil	707	791
Rangat tehsil	632	766
Port Blair tehsil	560	708
Port Blair (M.B.)	558	720
Ferrargunj tehsil	609	786
Nicobars district	784	811
Car Nicobar tehsil	902	928
Nancowry tehsil	618	704

By now you know that the sex ratio in this territory is the lowest in India. Going down to tehsil level, we find that in 1981 highest sex ratio of 928 females per 1,000 males is found in Car Nicobar tehsil and thus ranks first. The second position is occupied by tehsil Diglipur where the sex ratio is 845 followed by tehsil Mayabunder 791, tehsil Ferrargunj 786, tehsil Rangat 776, Port Blair 708 and tehsil Nancowry 704. The comparison between sex ratio of 1971 and 1981 shows that almost in all the tehsils and districts of A & N Islands, there is an overall improvement in the position of sex ratio. The sex ratio in district of Andamans which was 615 in 1971 has increased to 750 in 1981. Similarly, the sex ratio in district of Nicobars has increased from 748 in 1971 to 811 in 1981. The highest increase in sex ratio has been recorded in Port Blair town as well as Port Blair tehsil by recording an increase of 172 and 148 females per 1,000 males respectively in 1981. Though the tehsil of Car Nicobar has the highest sex ratio but its increase during the decade 1971-81 is only 26 females per 1,000 males.

Age

Age of an individual in census is commonly defined in terms of the age of the person at his last birth day. Other definitions are possible and even used in some cases which has been defined in terms of the age at the nearest birth day or even the next birth day. But these definitions are no longer employed in national censuses. For example, in China, Korea, Hongkong and Singapore, age is reckoned in a still different way. At birth, an individual is assigned an age of 1 and he becomes an year older on each Chinese New Year. Further more, the lunar year is used which is at variance from the solar year. Accordingly, he may be as much as three years older as per this definition and is always at least one year older than under the western definition. The United Nations recommendation favours the western approach, which is defined age as "the estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census expressed in completed solar years".

In India, the age concept has changed from census to census. From 1881 to 1921 and also in 1951, age completed at the last birth day was recorded. In 1931, age at nearest birth day was recorded. In 1941 census, the age was recorded in years and months. In 1961 census, age at last birth day was recorded. In 1971, the age of a person in total years completed last birth day was recorded. In 1981, again, the age in total completed years completed at last birth day was recorded.

Importance of Age in Census Data

Social Scientists of many types have special interest in the age structure of a population since social relationships within the community are considerably affected at relative numbers of each age. Many types of planning particularly planning of community institutions and services require data on age composition. Age is an important variable in measuring potential of school population, the potential voting population, potential manpower etc. Age data are required for preparing current population estimates and projections of households, school enrolment, labour force etc. and projections requirements of school teachers, health services, food and housing etc. Age is the most important variable in the study of mortality, fertility and nuptiality and certain other areas of demographic analysis. As with the data on sex, the usefulness of age classification lies in its cross classification with other demographic characteristics in which one may be primarily interested. For example, the cross classification of age with marital status, labour force, migration etc., may be possible on much more effective use of census data on this project.

As per decision taken for recording age in 1981 census, the age is to be recorded in total years completed last birth day. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the date of enumeration, their age in completed years is shown as '0'. The direct question on age at last birth day is more economical to process but it will yield only approximate replies. With all the shortcomings of the question on age, Indian census has been attempting to it and the question is bound to continue to be asked in future censuses. Here, it may be mentioned that age itself is a continuous variable in the census that a persons age at any time can be expressed to the nearest day, hour, minute, second or even fraction of a second. For example, like 25 years, 8 months, 10 days, 12 hours and 10 minutes etc. But for sake of convenience, age distribution is represented in whole numbers or in intervals or groups. If there are three persons aged 15 years, 15 years; 2 months and 15 years; 11 months and 23 days, we will consider them to be the age of 15 years in completed years. This is one method. The other method to record age is to ask for date of birth and then calculate and record the age. The latter type of enquiry about age obviously can give more precise data than the direct enquiry on age in completed years on last birth day.

Age structure and Dependency ratio

Broadly speaking, the youth, the adult and the older groups represent ages 0-14, 15-59 and 60 and above respectively. In our country, it is found that as much as 39.5% of population is in the age group of 0-14 as per data collected in 1981 census. This age structure is having a broad base typical of developing countries which are economically less advanced and whose fertility level or birth rate is quite high. In advanced countries, the proportion of children of 0-14 age group ranges between 19 to 23%. In England, it is 19.93% whereas in USA it is 22.18%. Table No. 4.6 furnished below presents percentage distribution of population by age group of some selected countries.

TABLE 4.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP OF SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES

Sl. No.	Name of country	year	Percentage distribution of population ⁿ by age groups		
			0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	United States of America . . .	1982	22.18	61.67	16.15
2.	England . . .	1982	19.93	59.40	20.67
3.	Sweden . . .	1981	19.24	58.48	22.28
4.	Japan . . .	1982	22.96	63.53	13.51
5.	Pakistan . . .	1981	45.15	48.14	6.71
6.	India . . .	1981	39.55	53.91	6.49

Source : Table 7 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983.

From the above table it may be observed that out of six selected countries, the highest ratio of age group 0-14 is 45.15 in Pakistan. The column 5 of the above table shows that the highest percentage of adult population 15-59 (63.53%) is found in Japan followed by 61.67% in USA, 59.40% in England, 58.48% in Sweden, 53.91% in India and 48.14% in Pakistan. Column 6 of the above table presents the percentage of the population in the age group of 60 and above. It shows that the highest percentage of old peoples i.e. 22.28 is found in Sweden followed by 20.67 in England, 16.15 in USA, 13.51 in Japan, 6.71 in Pakistan and 6.49% in India.

Age structure and dependency ratio in A & N Islands

At the Census of 1981, the total number of infants in these islands who had not completed one year or above by 1 March 1981 were 5,552 out of which 2,742 were males and 2,810 were females. Infants thus constitute 2.94% of the total population of 1981. In 1971, the corresponding proportion of their population was slightly higher namely 3.24%, males being 3,731 and females being 1,863. Both in 1971 and 1981, females were outnumbered by males amongst the infants. Table 4.7 furnished below provides districtwise distribution of population by age group and dependency ratio in A & N Islands.

TABLE 4.7

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND DEPENDENCY RATIO IN A. & N. ISLANDS

U.T./district	T R U	Total popu- lation	Population by age groups				De- pen- dency ratio
			0—14	15—59	60+	Age not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. & N. Islands	T	188,741	74,871 (39.67)	108,233 (57.34)	5,439 (2.88)	198 (0.11)	74.20
	R	139,107	57,239 (41.15)	77,270 (55.55)	4,494 (3.23)	104 (0.07)	79.89
	U	49,634	17,632 (35.52)	30,964 (62.39)	945 (1.90)	93 (0.19)	59.99
Andamans district	T	158,287	62,941 (39.76)	90,792 (57.36)	4,376 (2.77)	178 (0.11)	74.14
	R	108,653	45,310 (41.70)	59,823 (55.06)	3,431 (3.16)	89 (0.08)	81.47
	U	49,634	17,632 (35.52)	30,964 (62.39)	945 (1.90)	93 (0.19)	59.99
Nicobars district	T	30,454	11,929 (39.17)	17,443 (57.28)	1,063 (3.49)	19 (0.06)	74.48
	R	30,454	11,929 (39.17)	17,443 (57.28)	1,063 (3.49)	19 (0.06)	74.48

You may observe from the above table that the total population of 188,741 comprised of 74,871 children aged 0-14, 108,233 adults aged 15—59 and 5,439 old people aged 60 and above and 198 persons who have not stated their age. As may be seen from the above table that adults (aged 15—59) account for 57.34% followed by 39.67% children and 2.88% old persons. The rural and urban classification of population also reflects the same trend. District-wise analysis shows that total of Andamans district i.e. 158,287 persons comprised of 62,941 (39.76%) of children, 90,792 (57.36%) adults and 4,376 (2.77%) old people. In district of Nicobars, total population of 30,454 comprised of 11,929 (39.17%) children, 17,443 (57.28%) adults and 1,063 (3.49%) old people. The most interesting factor of the analysis is that the proportion of percentage of adult population in A & N Islands as also in both the districts is over 57%. However, in urban area, the percentage of adult population is 62.39 which is higher than the average percentage 57.34 of the Union Territory as a whole. Similarly, the percentage of children in urban area which is 35.52 is lower than the average percentage of 39.67 of A & N Islands.

Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represents the ratio of the combined child population and aged population to intermediate age. The dependency ratio in col. 8 of above table has been worked out

with the formula $\frac{P_{0-4} + P_{60+}}{P_{15-59}} \times 100$. You may ob-

serve from column 8 that dependency for A & N Islands is worked out to 74.20. The dependency ratio in both the districts viz. Andmans and Nicobars is 74.14 and 74.48 respectively which is described as evenly distributed. However, there is material difference between the dependency ratio of urban and rural areas which has been worked out to 59.99 and 78.89 respectively for this territory.

Sex Differentials in Different Age Groups

Table 4.8 furnished below presents the districtwise distribution of population by sex in these age groups as recorded in 1981 Census.

TABLE 4.8
DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX RATIO AND AGE
GROUPS IN 1981

Union territory/ district	Population in age groups											
	0-14			15-59			60+			Age not stated		
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. & N. Islands	38,583	36,288	941	65,419	42,814	654	3,153	2,286	725	106	92	868
Andamans district	32,305	30,636	948	55,469	35,323	637	2,579	1,797	697	93	85	914
Nicobars district	6,278	5,651	900	9,951	7,492	753	574	489	852	12	7	583

You may observe from the preceding table that children population in age group 0-14 in A & N Islands is comprised of 38,583 males and 36,288 females with a sex ratio of 941. The districtwise analysis shows that in Andamans the children population comprised of 32,305 males and 30,636 females with a sex ratio of 948. In district of Nicobars, the children population consisted of 6,278 males and 5,651 females with a sex ratio of 900. Thus the sex ratio in Nicobars district is less than not only to sex ratio of children in A & N Islands but also less than what is found in district of Andamans. The analysis of adult population shows that adult population consisted of 65,419 males and 42,814 females with a sex ratio of 654. The districtwise analysis of adult population shows that in district of Andamans adult population consisted of 55,469 males and 35,323 females with their sex ratio 637. Similarly, the adult population in district of Nicobars consisted of 9,951 males and 7,492 females with sex ratio of 753. Here it may be observed that contrary to sex ratio in children population, the sex ratio in adults in district of Nicobars is higher not only to sex ratio of A & N Islands but also to district of Andamans. The population of old people (dependents) 60 and above consisted of 3,153 males and 2,286 females with a sex ratio of 725. The districtwise analysis shows that in district of Andamans the old population (dependents) consisted of 2,579 males and 1,797 females with 697 sex ratio. Similarly, the old people in district of Nicobars consisted of 574 males and 489 females with 852 sex ratio. The old population sex ratio in district of Nicobars is more than the sex ratio found in whole of A & N Islands as well as in district of Andamans.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE

The data on literacy are of vital importance. Therefore, since the inception of the Indian census, information on literacy is being collected in one way or other. In all the censuses besides data on literacy, additional information is also collected. In 1872, information about youth upto the age of 20 attending schools or colleges or in private tuition was recorded. In 1881, census, the information was collected whether individuals were in institution or not. If not whether they were able to read and write. In 1891 census, besides the information regarding language in which the person was literate, the foreign language known if any was also recorded. From 1901 to 1941 censuses, there was an additional question whether literates knew English or not. Information on standard of education was collected for the first time in 1941 census. In 1971, the information on literacy and educational level was collected from each individual. The same practice was followed in 1981 census too. Here one very important question arises is that why this information is collected in census. The very simple answer is there is no other operation which is conducted so extensively and intensively in our country as the population census. As you know that in census, information on every individual is collected and compiled. Here you may like to know who is a literate. For census purpose, a person is treated as literate if he is able to read and write with understanding any language. But merely to be able to read and not in a position to write will not entitle one to be called literate. No formal education is, however, necessary nor is a literate required to have passed any minimum educational standard. On the other hand, an illiterate is one who could neither read nor write or one who can merely read but cannot write in any language. All children upto 4 years of age are treated as illiterate even if they go to school and have picked up writing and reading a few words, for the purpose of census. A literate cannot be treated as educated person since education implies a stage higher than literacy. The level of education refers for instance to the stage attending any school, college or university.

Extent of Literacy in A & N Islands

In 1981 census, out of a total population of 188,741, the number of literates is 97,321 (62,983 males and 34,338 females). As the children between age 0-4 are treated as illiterates the percentage of literates as worked out after excluding children for both the sexes is 60.25. In other words, more or less, every second man in the population 5 years and above in these islands is a literate. Among females literacy is 67.32% which is higher than the female percentage of literacy being 50.51%. Viewed against the country's average of 41.43% literacy both the sexes (males 53.46% and females 28.47%) our record of achievement for both the sexes is distinctly outstanding. In 1971, the literacy percentage in these islands (excluding children 0-4 age group) was 51.15 and among females it was only 38.29 and males 58.82. The gross literacy rate in 1971 was 43.59, males being 51.64% and females being 31.11%. According to 1981 census, the gross literacy rate in these islands (inclusive of children in the age group 0-4) is 51.56% males being 57.2% and females being 42.14%. Thus it can be inferred that the literacy rate both in males and females has increased compared to the corresponding figures of 1971 census. The table 5.1 presented below shows the growth rate of literacy since 1901.

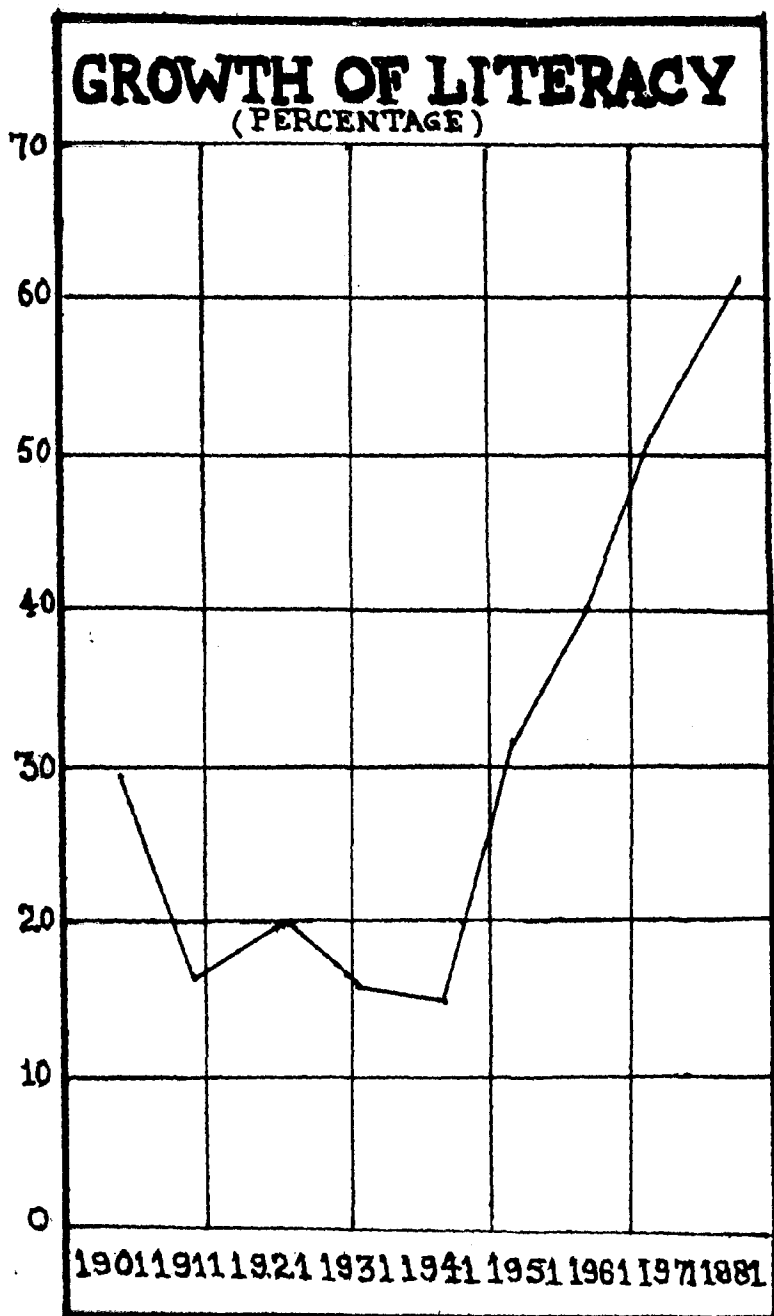
TABLE 5.1
GROWTH OF LITERACY IN A. & N. ISLANDS

Census year	Percentage of literate population among person aged 5 and above	Percentage of literate males amongst males aged 5 and above	Percentage of literate females amongst females aged 5 and above
1	2	3	4
1901* . . .	28.89	31.17	12.00
1911 . . .	17.31	21.33	3.39
1921 . . .	19.49	23.70	3.58
1931 . . .	16.05	21.32	4.19
1941+ . . .	14.36	18.39	7.34
1951@ . . .	30.30	39.42	13.87
1961 . . .	40.07	48.76	24.54
1971 . . .	51.15	58.82	38.29
1981 . . .	60.25	67.32	50.51

*Excludes tribal population.

+Including age group 0-4.

@Based on sample tabulation.



The above table shows that the percentage of literate population in 1901 was 28.89% but in 1911, it suddenly fell down to 17.31%. The reason for this sudden decline in the percentage of literacy is that in 1901 the rate of literacy is exclusive of tribal population whereas the rate of literacy in 1911 is inclusive of tribal population. The other important feature of analysis of growth of literacy is that upto 1941 the rate of literacy had a declining trend and it was lowest 14.36% in 1941. But from 1951, a constant increasing trend of literacy has been maintained. The reason for low percentage of literacy upto 1941 is attributable to the penal settlement. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph somewhere else, the penal settlement in these islands continued upto 1945 and thereafter it was abolished. Therefore, it is apparent that the population upto 1941 mostly consisted of males who were brought under various offences to this territory and generally such persons were illiterates. On the other hand, after independence, under various schemes of development and rehabilitation, persons from all walks of life came to Andamans and settled here. And since then, there is a constant increase in the percentage of literacy. The other important inference which you can draw from the analysis of the above table is that the percentage of literates amongst males has always been the higher compared to the percentage of literates in females. However, the good feature which is emerging from the analysis is that the gap between percentage of literate males and females is narrowing down. For example, in 1931, the percentage of literate males was 21.32 compared to their counterparts of females 4.19 only which is four times less than the male percentage. This variation in 1981 was narrowed down to a very great extent. In 1981 census, the percentage of literate males is 67.32 compared to their counterparts of females 50.51. The above table not only shows a constant growth of literacy amongst population but also reflects that the imbalance in literacy is also being reduced.

Literacy in other States/Union Territories

Table 5.2 presented below shows the percentage and rank of States and Union Territories of India in relation to literacy.

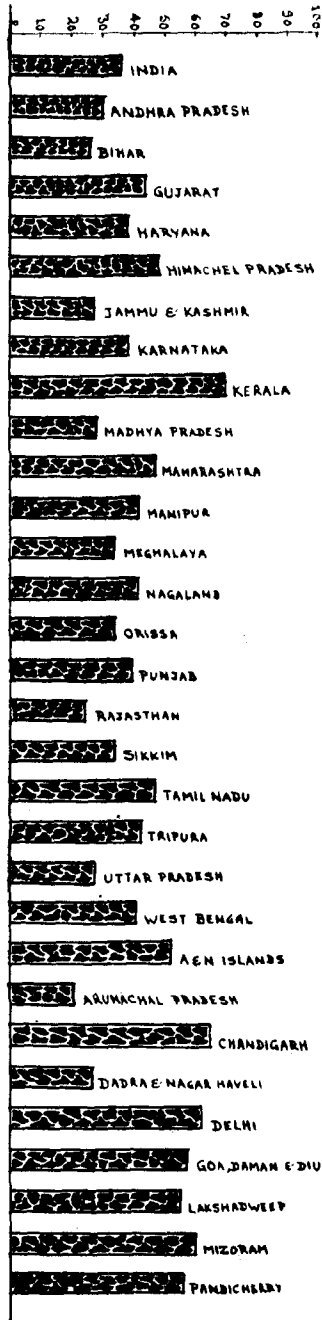
TABLE 5-2

STATE/UT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES IN 1981

Rank in literacy rate	Country/State/Union Territory	Percentage of literates to total population (including population age group 0-4)
1	2	3
	INDIA	36.23
	States/UTs	
1	Kerala	70.42
2	Chandigarh	64.79
3	Delhi	61.54
4	Mizoram	59.88
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66
6	Pondicherry	55.85
7	Lakshadweep	55.07
8	A. & N. Islands	51.56
9	Maharashtra	47.18
10	Tamil Nadu	46.76
11	Gujarat	43.70
12	Nagaland	42.57
13	Himachal Pradesh	42.43
14	Tripura	42.12
15	Manipur	41.35
16	West Bengal	41.94
17	Punjab	40.86
18	Karnataka	38.46
19	Haryana	36.14
20	Orissa	34.23
21	Meghalaya	34.08
22	Sikkim	34.05
23	Andhra Pradesh	29.94
24	Madhya Pradesh	27.87
25	Uttar Pradesh	27.16
26	Jammu & Kashmir	26.67
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67
28	Bihar	26.20
29	Rajasthan	24.38
30	Arunachal Pradesh	20.79

Note :—Excludes Assam where census was not held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

LITERACY RATES IN INDIA & STATES/UTS IN 1981



The preceding table shows that Kerala ranks first for its literacy with 70.42% followed by Chandigarh 64.79%, Delhi 61.54%, Mizoram 59.88%, Goa, Daman & Diu 56.66%, Pondicherry 55.85%, Lakshadweep 55.07% and A & N Islands 51.56% and so on. Thus it can be observed that insofar as the question of literacy is concerned, A & N Islands rank 8th amongst States/Union Territories of India but at the same time our territory is at the bottom amongst the States and UTs. whose literacy percentage is 50 or more. Here it may be pointed out that as per 1971 census, the UT of Chandigarh was at top with 61.55% literates followed by Kerala 60.42% but in 1981 Kerala has superseded the UT of Chandigarh in literacy. Apart from the States/Union Territories mentioned above, the States and UTs. of India which have literacy percentage between 50% to 40% are Maharashtra 47.18 followed by Tamil Nadu 46.76, Gujarat 43.70, Nagaland 42.57, Himachal Pradesh 42.48, Tripura 42.12, Manipur 41.35, West Bengal 40.94 and Punjab 40.86. In all the remaining States/Union Territories, the percentage of literates is less than 40. The lowest percentage of literacy is found in Arunachal Pradesh which is worked out to 20.79. Here it is worthy to mention that the place of A & N Islands has also relegated to 8th rank in 1981 from 7th in 1971 census.

Literacy among School-going Age Group and Adults

Table 5.3 given below presents the number of literates by five major age groups of school going age/adults.

TABLE 5-3

LITERACY BY AGE GROUP OF 5 AND ABOVE IN
1981

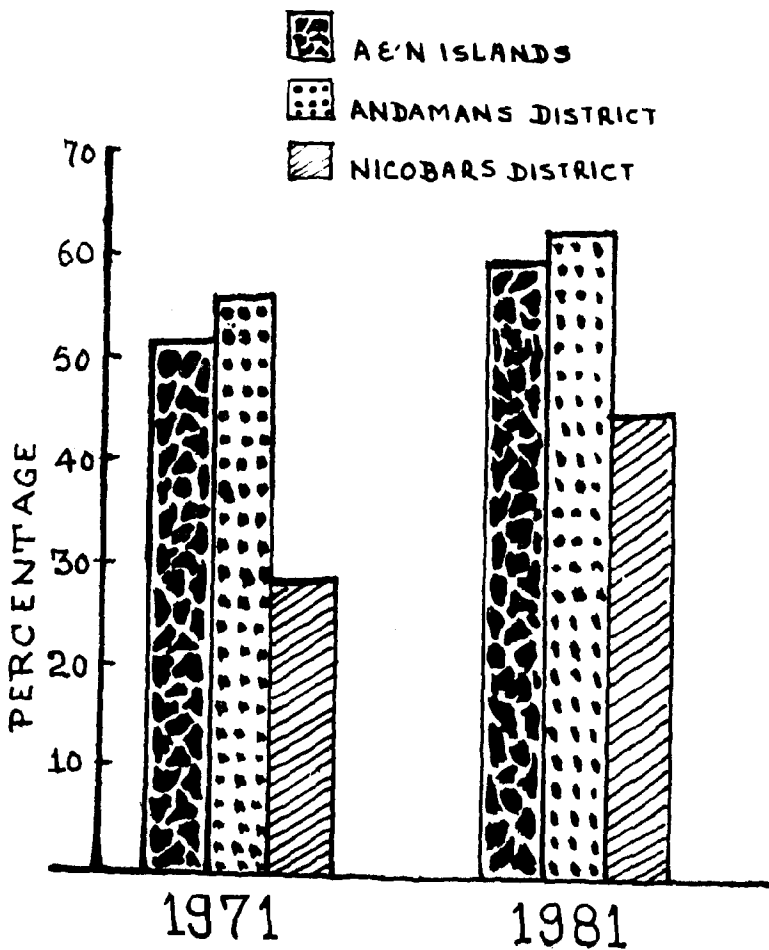
Age group	Total population			Literate population and their percentages shown within brackets		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
5-14	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-14	47,668	24,883	22,785	30,029 (63.00)	16,401 (65.91)	13,628 (59.81)
15-19	16,326	8,953	7,373	12,871 (78.84)	7,482 (83.57)	5,389 (73.09)

Table 5.3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20—24 .	19,222	10,582	8,640	13,234 (68.85)	8,079 (76.35)	5,155 (59.66).
25—34 .	34,478	20,478	14,000	20,967 (60.81)	14,471 (70.67)	6,496 (46.40)
35+	43,648	28,560	15,088	20,096 (45.97)	16,469 (57.66)	3,597 (23.84)

The literate population of school going age for the purpose of analysis has been divided into 5 major age groups viz. 5-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and above. You may observe from the above table that the population in age group 5-14 is 47,668 which consists of 30,029 literate persons with 63% literacy. The literate population of this age group consists of 16,401 males or 65.91% and 13,628 females or 59.81%. Similarly, the population of 16,326 in age group 15-19 consists of 12,871 literates persons of 78.84% literacy. In this age group the number of literate males is 7,482 or 83.57% and the number of literate females is 5,389 or 73.09%. The population in age group 20-24 is 19,222 which consists of 13,234 literate persons. The literates population in this age group consists of 8,079 males or 76.35% and 5,155 females or 59.66%. The age group 25-34 has a population of 34,478 which consists of 20,967 literates. The population of literates in this age group consists of 14,471 males or 76.67% literates and 6,496 females or 46.40% literates. The remaining population 43,678 falls in the age group 35 and above which consists of 20,096 literates. The literate population in this age group consists of 16,499 males or 57.71% literates and 3,597 females or 23.84% literates. It may be interesting to mention here that the highest rate of literacy is found within the age group 15-19 but the highest number of literate persons is found in age group 25-34. The lowest rate of literacy is found amongst persons in the age group 35 and above. Thus an inference may well be drawn from the analysis of above

DISTRICT WISE LITERACY IN A. & N. ISLANDS



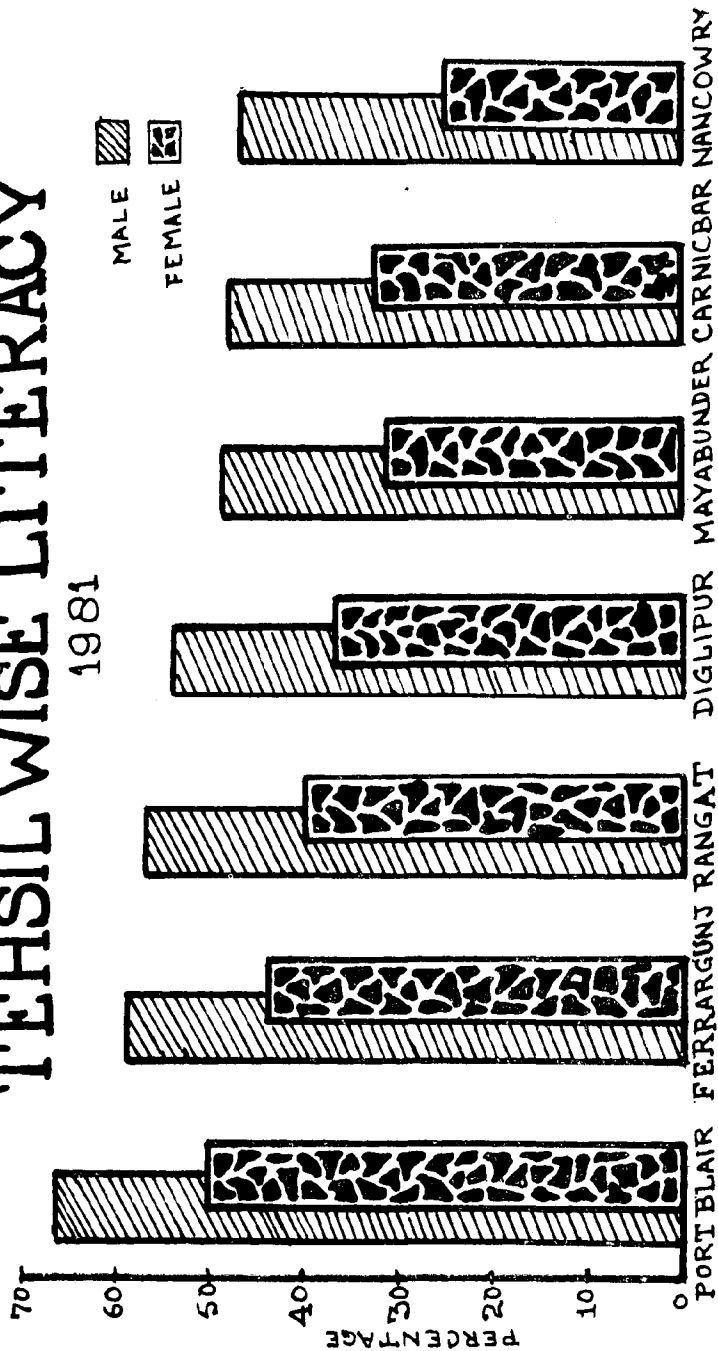
data that with the passage of time when new generation grew and takes place of old generation, the rate of literacy is bound to go up.

Literacy in Rural and Urban Areas

So far you have seen the growth of literacy in A & N Islands, ranks of various states and union territories in relation to literacy and literacy by five major age groups. Now we will make an attempt to analyse the literacy of rural and urban areas in A & N Islands. Table 5.4 given below presents Union territory/districtwise number of literates by rural and urban areas as revealed by 1981 census. The literacy percentages of population are consisting of persons, males and females aged 5 and above only.

TEHSIL WISE LITERACY

1981



It may be observed from the preceding table that out of a total population of 188,741 the number of literates (aged 5 and above) is 97,321 persons consisting of 62,983 males and 34,338 females. The percentage of literacy for total population is worked out to be 60.25 and 67.32 for males and 50.51 for females. It may further be observed that out of a total rural population of 139,107 the number of literate persons is 64,793 consisting of 42,292 males and 22,501 females. The overall literacy percentage for rural area is worked out to 54.89 with 62.46% for males and 44.71% for females. As per 1981 census, the urban population of A & N Islands is 49,634 which consists of 32,528 literates comprising of 20,691 males and 11,837 females. The percentage of literates for urban area is worked out to 74.77 with 80.04% for males and 67.04% for females. Districtwise analysis shows that in district of Andamans the rural population is 108,653 of which 52,868 are literates consisting of 34,367 males and 18,501 females. The percentage of literacy is worked out to 57.55 with 64.66% for males and 47.78% for females. Since Port Blair is the only urban area in A & N Islands which falls in Andamans district, the percentage of urban literates and population are the same as mentioned above. The population of district of Nicobars is completely rural population which consists of 30,454 persons. Of this, the number of literates is 11,925 of which 7,925 are males and 4,000 are females. The literacy percentage for district of Nicobars as well as for rural area is worked out to 45.58 with 54.43% for males and 34.47% for females.

Tehsilwise Literacy

In view of increasing importance on micro level planning, the information relating to lower units i.e. district and below are getting more importance. In order to fulfil this objective, the following table 5.5 contains district and tehsilwise literacy data inclusive of 0-4 age group in A & N Islands as per 1981 census.

The analysis of columns 2-4 shows that the highest literacy rate i.e. 59.73% is found in Port Blair tehsil followed by 52.61% in Ferrargunj, 49.79% in Rangat, 46.29% in Diglipur

TABLE 5.5
DISTRICT AND TEHSILWISE LITERACY (INCLUSIVE 0-4 AGE GROUP)
IN A. & N. ISLANDS IN 1981

District/Tehsil	Among the total population			Among the rural population			Among the urban population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. & N. Islands	51.56	58.72	42.14	46.58	53.94	37.07	65.54	71.69	56.98
Andamans district	53.95	60.87	44.72	48.66	55.80	39.31	65.54	71.69	56.98
Diglipur tehsil	46.29	54.53	36.55	46.29	54.53	36.55	—	—	—
Mayabunder tehsil	40.86	48.16	31.61	40.86	48.16	31.61	—	—	—
Rangat tehsil	49.79	57.40	39.86	49.79	57.40	39.86	—	—	—
Port Blair tehsil	59.73	66.03	50.84	48.95	55.71	39.08	65.54	71.69	56.98
Ferruginj tehsil	52.61	58.98	44.49	52.61	58.98	44.49	—	—	—
Nicobars district	39.16	47.13	29.33	39.16	47.13	29.33	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tehsil	40.10	47.45	32.18	40.10	47.45	32.18	—	—	—
Namagowry tehsil	38.18	46.84	25.89	38.18	46.84	25.89	—	—	—

and 40.86% in Mayabunder tehsil in district of Andamans. In the district of Nicobars, in Car Nicobar tehsil the literacy percentage is 40.10% followed by Nancowry tehsil 38.18%. The break up of literacy percentages amongst males and females also reflect the same trend in all the tehsils. The analysis of rural population of various tehsils shows that Ferrargunj tehsil with 52.61% literates ranks first followed by Rangat tehsil 49.79%, Port Blair tehsil 48.95%, Diglipur tehsil 46.29% and Mayabunder tehsil 40.86% in district of Andamans. Here it is noteworthy that whereas from the point of view of literacy of total population, Port Blair tehsil ranks first but from the point of view of literacy in rural population tehsil Ferrargunj ranks first. The literacy percentages in district of Nicobars and in its both the tehsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry are same as mentioned earlier since there is no urban population in that district. Therefore, there is no scope for comparison of urban data with any other tehsil or town.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

81 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule alongwith the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 188,741 in the Union territory, the institutional population is only 9,856 constituting 5.22 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

PART A

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants grouped under each), specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
Assamese	18
Bengali	4,147
Hindi	2,446
Gujarati	110

Table 6.1—(Concl'd.)

1	2
Kannada	234
Kashmiri	5
Malayalam	19,662
Marathi	332
Oriya	91
Punjabi	1,775
Sindhi	14
Tamil	26,485
Telugu	17,632
Urdu	1,797

TABLE 6.1

PART B

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Languages	Number of speakers
1	2
Cox's/Koifagu	19
Dogari	6
English	91
Gondi (Muria)	5
Gorkhali/Nepali	254
Kharia	1,971
Konkani	24
Kurukh/Oraon	5,761
Lusha/Mizo	6
Mahili/Santali	6
Munda	1,866
Mundari	476
Nicobari	21,424
Tulu	2
Others	3,226

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 178,225 in the Union territory, 143,748 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 80.36 per cent and 35,137 are the speakers of other languages constituting 19.64 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :

Part A

Gujarati	—	Saurashtra
Hindi	—	Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Haryanvi, Khariboli, Kumauni, Maithili, Marwari, Rajasthani, Sadam/Sadri,

Part B

Gondhi	—	Muria
Santali	—	Mahili

All other returns falling under part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is one of the basic cultural characteristics of the Indian people. From time immemorial, several religions have been flourishing in India and every decennial census has attempted to provide an interesting picture of the religious persuasions of the people of the country. The data on religions drawn out by census are of great interest to the sociologists, administrators, scholars and general public alike. At the census enumeration, a variety of responses are elicited to the question on religion. Some of the responses are spurious in the sense that the religions returned by the individual cannot be identified with any religion in the country and in some cases, the religions returned is rather sect of a religion than the religion itself. The census enumerators are instructed to record religion as actually returned by the respondent.

The question on religion is asked from every individual since beginning of the census in 1872. In 1981, the caste if Hindu and the sect of the religion other than Hindu was recorded. In 1891, besides the religion, the question on the sect of the religion and in 1911 the sect of the Christian was also recorded. In 1931 the question was worded 'Religion and Sect'. In rest of the censuses, no information was collected on the sect of the religion. In 1971 religion of each individual was returned and recorded. In 1981 census, the question on religion was included in the Individual Slip filled in for every person and the Household Schedule filled in for a household. In question no. 8 of the Individual Slip the religion of the person enumerated is recorded as returned. In question no. 2 of the Household Schedule Part I, the religion of head of household as returned is filled in. In the case of institutional households, the information on religions of head of household is not collected in the Household Schedule. However, the information on religion of each inmate of the institutional household was collected in the Individual Slips filled in by the enumerator for every person in the institutional households.

In the present chapter, the data on main religious communities as returned in question no. 2 of the Household Schedule of 1981 census are being made available. In respect of inmates

of the institutional households, however, the data have been extracted from the corresponding individual slips as the Household Schedule does not provide data on religions in respect of institutional households. Thus, the data presented in this chapter are based on (1) information on the religion of the head of household in respect of normal households and households of houseless population i.e. all households barring institutional households and (2) information on religion of each individual as returned for question no. 8 of the Individual Slip in respect of individuals in the institutional households. The main religions have been presented in this chapter in the order of numerical strength for the sake of convenience. The data given in this chapter correspond to the Table C-VII Religion of 1961 and 1971 censuses. The only difference is that the figures for the religion for 1961 and 1971 censuses are based on religion of the individual whereas the figures presented in this chapter give the household population classified by the religion of head of household in respect of households except institutional households.

RELIGIONS IN INDIA

There are many religions in India but from the point of view of preponderance, the 1981 Census listed six main religions namely, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The following table 7.1 gives the religious composition of the population of India alongwith their proportion to total population in terms of percentage as returned in 1981 census.

TABLE 7-1

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY RELIGION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OF INDIA—1981

Name of religion	Population	Proportion to total population (per cent)
1	2	3
Hindus	549,724,717	82.63
Muslims	75,571,514	11.36
Christians	16,174,498	2.43
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96
Buddhists	4,719,900	0.71
Jains	3,192,572	0.48
other religions and persuasions	2,766,285	0.42
Religion not stated	60,217	0.01
Total	665,287,849	100.00



You may observe from the percentage given in column 3 of the preceding table that the most popular religion of Indian people is Hinduism which is persuaded by 82.63% population followed by Islam 11.36%, Christianity 2.43% Sikhism 1.96%, Buddhism 0.71%, Jainism 0.48% and other religions and persuasions and religion not stated 0.43%. Alternatively, it can be said that out of every 100 Indians, there are 83 Hindus, 11 Muslims, 2 Christians, 2 Sikhs, 1 Buddhist and 1 others.

Table 7.2 given below presents the religion/wise population as recorded in 1971 and 1981 and the growth of religions during decade 1971—81.

TABLE 7.2

**POPULATION AND DECADAL VARIATION DURING 1971-81 OF
MAJOR RELIGIONS AND OTHERS OF INDIA**

Religion	Population		Percentage growth rate 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
All religions	547,949,809	665,287,849	+21.41
Hindus	453,292,086	549,724,717	+21.27
Muslims	61,417,934	75,571,514	+23.04
Christfians	14,223,382	10,174,498	+13.72
Sikhs	10,378,797	13,078,146	+26.00
Buddhists	3,812,325	4,719,900	+23.81
Jains	2,604,646	3,192,572	+22.57
Other religions & Persuasions	2,184,556	2,766,285	+26.62
Religion not stated . .	36,083	60,217	+66.88

A very interesting point which emerges from column 4 of the preceding table is that there is positive growth in all the religions, but their extent varies. The maximum growth rate is recorded in the section of people who have not stated their religion. However, amongst the main religions, the highest growth rate is recorded in the population persuading Sikhism i.e. 26.00% followed by Buddhism 23.81%, Muslims 23.04%, Jains 22.57%, Hindu 21.27% and Christianity 13.72%. Persons following other persuasions and religions have also increased by 26.62% during the decade.

So far you have seen the religious composition of India during 1971-81. Now an effort is being made to introduce you with the religious composition of A & N Islands and religious growth since 1951. Table 7.3 given below demonstrate the percentage distribution of major religions to total population of A & N Islands in 1981.

TABLE 7.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS
TO TOTAL POPULATION OF A. & N. ISLANDS
IN 1981

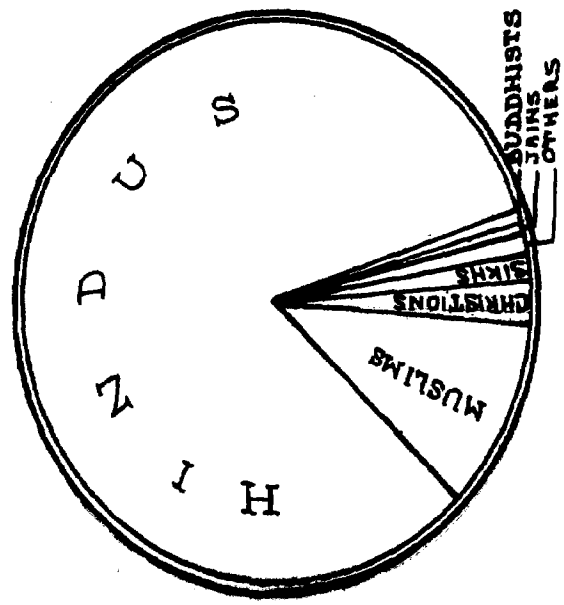
Name of religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
All Religions	188,741	100.00
Hindus	121,793	64.53
Muslims	16,188	8.58
Christians	48,274	25.58
Sikhs	991	0.52
Buddhists	127	0.07
Jains	11	N
Other religions & Persuasions	231	0.12
Religion not stated	1,126	0.60

You can very well see from the above table that out of total population of 188,741 the Hindus are 121,793 followed by Christians 48,274 Muslims 16,188 Sikhs 991, Buddhists 127, Jains 11 and other religions and persuasions 231 and religion not stated 1,126. The religionwise percentages are worked out to 64.53, 25.58, 8.58, 0.52, 0.07, Negligible, 0.12 and 0.60 respectively.

Table 7.4 presents the growth rate of six major religions and 'other religions' since 1951 in A & N Islands.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND A.E.N. ISLANDS

INDIA



A.E.N. ISLANDS

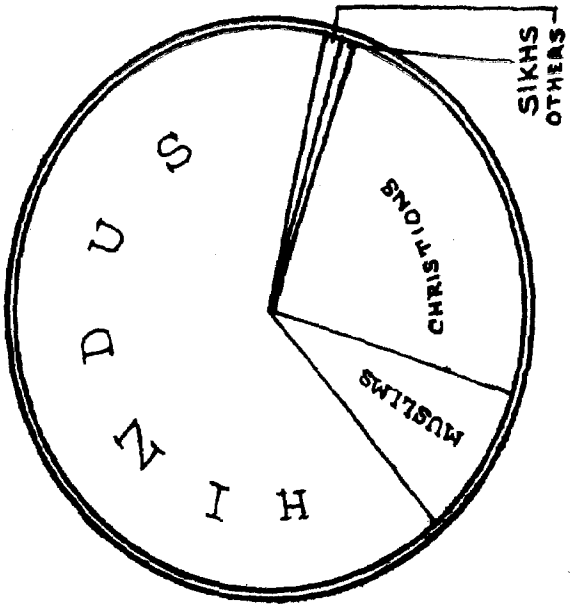


TABLE 7.4

**GROWTH RATE OF SIX MAJOR RELIGIONS AND OTHER
RELIGIONS DURING THE DECADES 1951—81 IN
A. & N. ISLANDS**

Census year	Total popula- tion	Percen- tage increase	Hindus		Christians				
			Perce- tage to total popu- lation	Perce- tage increase	Perce- tage to total popu- lation	Perce- tage increase			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1951	30,971	—	30.01	—	30.66	—			
1961	63,548	+105.19	51.58	252.71	28.28	89.31			
1971	115,133	+81.17	60.92	113.95	26.35	68.82			
1981	188,741	+63.93	64.53	73.66	25.58	59.10			
Muslims		Sikhs		Buddhists		Jains	Other religions and religion not stated		
Per- cen- tage to total popu- lation	Per- cen- tage inc- rease	Per- cen- tage to total popu- lation	Per- cen- tage inc- rease	Per- cen- tage to total popu- lation	Per- cen- tage inc- rease	Per- cen- tage to total popu- lation	Per- cen- tage inc- rease	Per- cen- tage to total popu- lation	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15.44	—	0.41	—	5.18	—	—	—	18.30	—
11.64	54.67	0.38	91.27	2.69	6.42	0.01	200.00	5.42	—39.23
10.12	57.54	0.75	258.92	0.09	—93.97	0.01	366.67	1.76	—41.36
8.58	38.89	0.52	14.57	0.07	23.30	N	—21.43	0.72	—32.82

Columns 4 and 5 of the preceding table show that the proportion of Hindus to total population in 1951 was 30.01% which increased to 51.58% in 1961, 60.92% in 1971 and 64.53% in 1981. The percentage increase of Hindus in relation to their population is worked out to 252.71 in 1961, 113.95 in 1971 and 73.66 in 1981. The analysis of columns 6 and 7 shows that Christian population which was 30.66% in 1951 has come down to 28.28% in 1961, 26.35% in 1971 and 25.58% in 1981. However, the percentage increase in relation to their population is worked out to 89.31 in 1961, 68.82 in 1971 and 59.10 in 1981. Similarly, the analysis of columns 8 and 9 shows that the proportion of Muslim which was 15.44% in 1951 came down to 11.64% in 1961, 10.12% in 1971 and 8.58% in 1981. The growth of Muslim population in relation to their own community is worked out to 54.67% in 1961, 57.54% in 1971 and 38.89% in 1981. A perusal of columns 10 and 11 shows that the percentage of Sikhs which was 0.41 in 1951 decreased to 0.38 in 1961 but again increased to 0.75 in 1971 and 0.52 in 1981. However, the growth rate of Sikhs in relation to their community is worked out to 91.27% in 1961, 258.92% in 1971 and 14.57% in 1981. The percentage of Buddhist population to total population is constantly on a decrease i.e. in 1951 it was 5.18 but it decreased to 2.69 in 1961, 0.09 in 1971 and 0.07 in 1981. The number of Jains is very small and therefore no fruitful inference can be drawn by analysis.

TABLE 7-5 (i)

POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS IN THE UT/DISTRICT/TEHSIL/TOWN

U.T./District/tehsil/town	T	Name of religions arranged in alphabetical order								
	R	Buddh- ists	Chris- tians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions & persua- sions	Religion not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. & N. Islands	T	127	48,274	121,793	11	16,188	991	231	1,126	
	R	62	42,559	85,580	—	9,173	494	189	1,050	
	U	65	5,715	36,213	11	7,015	497	42	76	
Andamans district	T	103	26,599	115,230	11	15,291	611	100	342	
	R	38	20,884	79,017	—	8,276	114	58	266	
	U	65	5,715	36,213	11	7,015	497	42	76	
Diglipur tehsil	T	—	1,330	14,122	—	206	9	—	65	
Mayabunder tehsil	T	25	4,014	9,465	—	438	12	—	—	
Rangat tehsil	T	3	4,512	19,207	—	509	17	—	41	
Port Blair	T	68	11,886	55,459	11	8,075	525	84	221	
	R	3	6,71	19,246	—	1,060	28	42	145	
	U	65	5,715	36,213	11	7,015	497	42	76	

TABLE 7.5 (i)—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Port Blair M.B.	.	.	65	5,715	36,213	11	7,015	497	42	76
Ferrargunj	.	.	7	4,887	16,977	—	6063	48	16	15
Nicobars district	.	.	24	21,675	6,563	—	897	380	131	784
Car Nicobar tehsil	.	.	—	13,415	1,471	—	585	12	2	1
Nancowry tehsil	.	.	24	8,260	5,092	—	312	368	129	783

TABLE 7.5 (ii)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS IN THE UNION TERRITORY/
DISTRICT/TEHSIL/TOWN

Union Territory/district/ tehsil/town	T R U	Name of religion arranged in alphabetical order								
		Buddh- ists	Chris- tians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions & per- suasions	Religion not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. & N. Islands	T	0.07	25.58	64.53	N	8.58	0.52	0.12	0.60	
	R	0.04	30.59	61.52	—	6.59	0.36	0.14	0.76	
	U	0.13	11.52	72.96	0.02	14.13	1.00	0.09	0.15	

TABLE 7.5 (ii)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andamans district . . .	T	0.06	16.80	72.80	0.01	9.66	0.39	0.06	0.22
	R	0.04	19.22	72.72	—	7.62	0.11	0.05	0.24
	U	0.13	11.52	72.96	0.02	14.13	1.00	0.09	0.15
Digitpur tehsil . . .	T	—	8.28	89.94	—	1.31	0.06	—	0.41
Mayabunder tehsil . . .	T	0.18	28.76	67.83	—	3.14	0.09	—	—
Rangat tehsil . . .	T	0.01	18.58	79.08	—	2.09	0.07	—	0.17
Port Blair tehsil . . .	T	0.09	15.57	72.66	0.01	10.58	0.69	0.11	0.29
	R	0.07	23.12	72.10	—	3.97	0.10	0.16	0.54
	U	0.13	11.52	72.96	0.02	14.13	1.00	0.09	0.15
Port Blair M.B. . . .	U	0.13	11.52	72.96	0.02	14.13	1.00	0.09	0.15
Ferrargunj tehsil . . .	T	0.03	17.45	60.60	—	21.64	0.17	0.06	0.05
Nicobars district . . .	T	0.08	71.17	21.55	—	2.95	1.25	0.43	2.57
Car Nicobar tehsil . . .	T	—	86.63	9.50	—	3.78	0.08	0.01	N
Nancowry tehsil . . .	T	0.16	55.18	34.02	—	2.09	2.46	0.86	5.23

The figures in the above two tables are self-explanatory and hardly require any explanation or analysis

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

In this chapter we will concentrate our discussion on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes found in this territory. The Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes are mentioned in the Schedule to the Order issued by the President of India under the Constitution of India. By virtue of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President assumes authority to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of each State and Union territory. Acting on the authority given to him under the Constitution, the President of India has issued Order listing of such castes and tribes as are entitled to be so called for each State and Union territory.

SCHEDULED CASTES

It is for your information that no caste has been scheduled in the Union territory of A. & N Islands. This is also for your knowledge that caste system is prevalent in an organised way amongst Hindus and Sikhs only and, therefore, the castes which have been scheduled belong to these communities only. The discrimination by castes Hindus and Sikhs towards low castes Hindus and Sikhs was on social, educational and economical grounds. With the attainment of independence, serious thought was given for the amelioration of the conditions of weaker section of the society relating to low caste Hindus and Sikhs. In the Constitution of India special provision was made to this effect. Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Articles 341 and 342 provide for the declaration certain castes as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in relation to a particular state and union territory.

(341) *SCHEDULED CASTES*

(1) The President may with respect to any State and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of

or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State.

(2) The President may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or parts of or groups within any caste, race or tribes, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

(342) *SCHEDULED TRIBES*

(1) The President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within the tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in notification issued under article (1) any tribe or tribal communities or parts of or groups within any tribe or tribal communities but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified by the President in 1950 were revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956. With the reorganisation of the States in 1956, the orders were further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956. According to the Constitution (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 notified for this Union territory, there are six Scheduled Tribes in these islands and only these tribal communities are entitled to be enumerated as Scheduled Tribes at the census in this Union Territory. According to that order (reproduced below) the following tribes in these islands are recognised as Scheduled Tribes in the area specified therein :

1. "This Order may be called the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, specified in the Schedule

to this order shall, for the purpose of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Union territory of the A & N Islands so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in that scheduled".

THE SCHEDULE

I. In the Andamans Islands :—

1. Andamanese including Chariar or Chari, Kora, Tabo or Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai and Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Onges
4. Sentinelese

II. In the Nicobar Islands :—

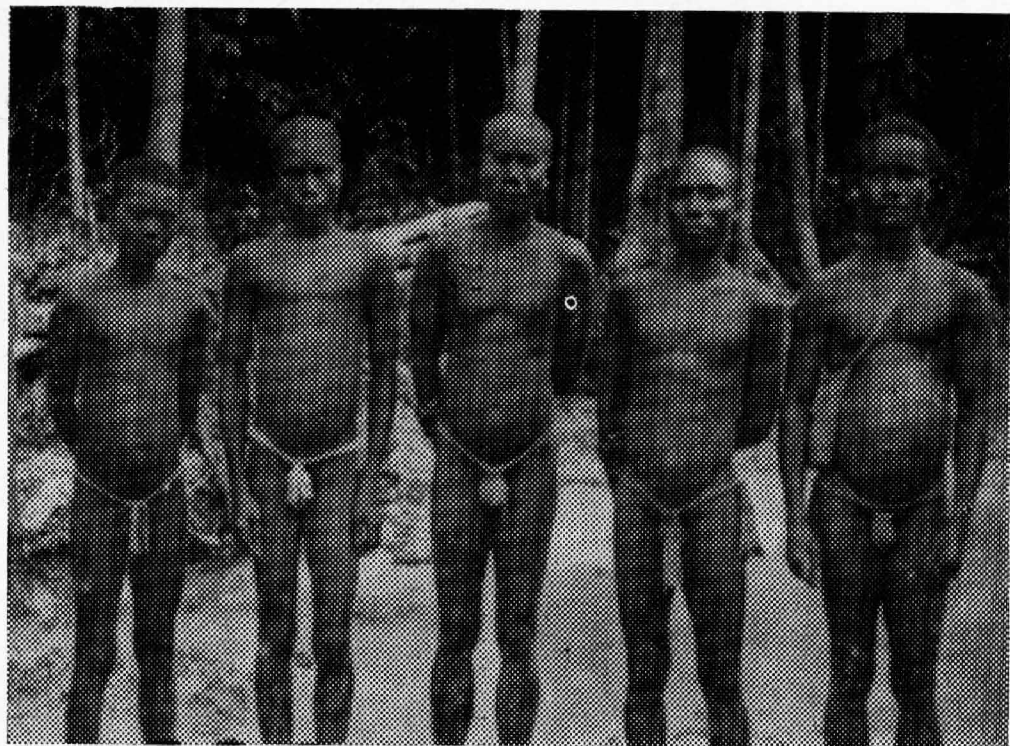
1. Nicobarese
2. Shom Pens

SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE TRIBAL PEOPLE OF THIS UNION TERRITORY

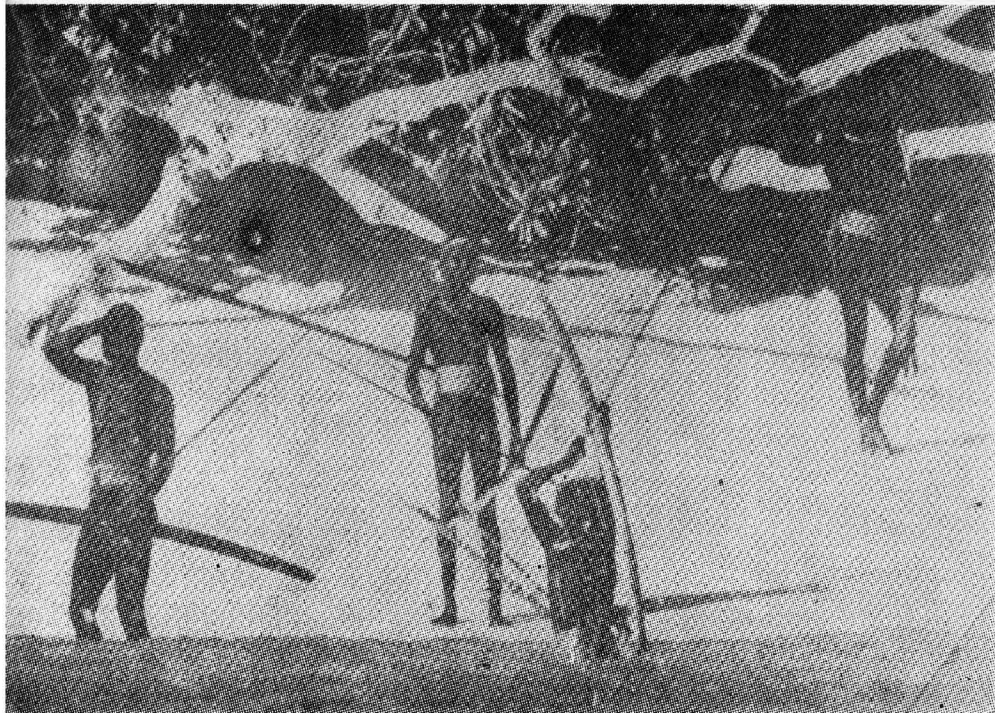
The Andaman Islands have four out of six tribes as notified in the schedule. As is evident from the map, the A & N Islands are located on the main international commercial sea route and their existence in these islands is generally attributed to the theory that the people of the abandoned ships in the Bay Islands must have settled down here quite a centuries ago. Two of the four tribes viz., Jarawas and Sentinelese so far could not be befriended. All these four tribes living in Andaman Islands have been recognised as belonging to the Negrito stock with dark copper colour complexion and wooly short hair. They are, however, quite distinct from African tribes. Each of these tribes has a different dialect and conventional territorial division. The claim that they are the progeny of the African slaves who were being transported in a Portuguese ship which was wrecked in these islands is no longer sustainable as these tribes are known to have been in these islands much before the Portuguese started their trade in East. In addition, as these tribes have



A group of Jarawas tribal alongwith members of contact party



A group of onge tribal



A group of hostile Sentinelese tribal shooting arrows towards the contact party



A pair of Andamanese tribal



Village dwellers

ethnographic characteristics different from the African tribes and as the time that has elapsed since such a ship wreck could have taken place is too short for the change in their ethnographic features, therefore, this theory is not tenable. Another theory explains the origin of these tribes by saying that in pre-historic time, the Andaman Islands formed one contiguous land mass with the mainland of Asia being joined to Cape Negaris through the present Preparis and Coco Islands and that some great cataclysm submerged a greater part of the land and separated these islands. It is contended that a Negrito race then existed over an enormous extent of the country and the subsidence separated this race which developed in the different parts as distinct isolated tribes. The ethnographic affinity of the tribal inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, that is, the four tribes with the Semangs of Malaya Peninsula and the Aetas of Philippines, which too were probably, at that time, attached to the same mainland as Andamans is, used to support this theory. This explanation of the origin of the four Scheduled Tribes of the Andaman Islands can be considered to be more probable.

The Nicobarese who inhabit the Nicobar Islands are completely different from the four tribes of the Andaman Islands. They are of the Mongoloid stock. Their origin is also as indefinite as that of the Andamanese tribes. Some believe that they might have come to these islands from some part of South East Asia as in the case of Andamanese tribes. The theory of a major subsidence of land whereby these Nicobarese were separated from the mainland of Asia can also be equally applicable to explain their origin. It is however, indisputedly true that for centuries they have remained isolated from other cultural influence and have as such now acquired an absolutely distinct identity. They are the only aboriginal in these islands who continues to sustain themselves with vigour and vitality and have been thriving as a living race. Shom Pens form another tribe which though distinct from the Nicobarese are also of Mongoloid stock and are found in the southern most island called Great Nicobar of this territory.

SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

The following table gives the details of the Scheduled Tribes population of these islands at the level of territory and district. The population figures furnished in the table are exclusive of the population of Jarawas and Sentinelese who could not be accounted because of their unfriendly attitude.

TABLE 8-1

**INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION
1981 CENSUS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	T R U	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
All Scheduled Tribes		T	22,361	11,586	10,775
		R	22,090	11,387	10,703
		U	271	199	72
1. Andamanese including Chariar or Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Keda, Bca, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol.		T	42	21	21
		R	42	21	21
		U	—	—	—
2. Jarawas		T	31	21	10
		R	31	21	10
		U	—	—	—
3. Nicobarese		T	21,956	11,370	10,586
		R	21,685	11,171	10,514
		U	271	199	72
4. Onges		T	97	51	46
		R	97	51	46
		U	—	—	—
5. Sentinelese		T	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—
6. Shom Pens		T	223	115	108
		R	223	115	108
		U	—	—	—
Andamans District					
All Scheduled Tribes		T	1,189	745	444
		R	918	546	372
		U	271	199	72

TABLE 8.1—(Concl.d.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andamanese including Charjar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai and Kol	T R U	42 42 —	21 21 —	21 21 —	
2. Jarawas	T R U	31 31 —	21 21 —	10 10 —	
3. Nicobarese	T R U	1,016 745 271	650 451 199	366 294 72	
4. Onges	T R U	97 97 —	51 51 —	46 46 —	
Nicobars District					
All Scheduled Tribes	T R U	21,172 21,172 —	10,841 10,841 —	10,331 10,331 —	
1. Nicobarese	T R U	20,940 20,940 —	10,720 10,720 —	10,220 10,220 —	
2. Shom Pens	T R U	223 223 —	115 115 —	108 108 —	

Note :—The figures given in this table are exclusive of Jarawas and Sentinelese tribes of Andamans district except 31 Jarawas who were enumerated for the first time. Jarawas and Sentinelese could not be contacted and hence no information pertaining to them could be collected at the 1981 census as in the past.

It may be observed from the preceding table that as per 1981 census, the tribal population is 22,361 comprising of 11,586 males and 10,775 females. The percentage of tribal population to total population of these islands is worked out to 11.85. Out of 22,361 tribals, 22,090 persons are residing in rural areas and 271 in urban area and thus, it can be inferred that 89.8% of the

tribal population is concentrated in rural areas. It is important to mention here that the tribal population which was 18,402 in 1971 has increased to 22,361 in 1981. It is also important to mention that in 1971 census only 3 persons *i.e.* 2 males and 1 female were residing in urban area whereas in 1981, 271 persons comprising of 199 males and 72 females are found residing in urban area. Districtwise analysis of tribal population shows that out of 22,331 persons, 1,189 or 5.3% are residing in district of Andamans and the remaining 21,172 or 94.7% are residing in district of Nicobars. It may also be interesting for you to note that all the urban tribal population is residing in the district of Andamans as there is no urban area in the district of Nicobars.

The figure of 31 Jarawas given in the table relates to a group of Jarawas contacted during the contact tour. However, their population is estimated to 200 persons. Similarly, the population of Sentinelese is also estimated to 80 persons.

SEX RATIO

The following table 8.2 furnishes the tribewise sex ratio as recorded in 1971 and 1981 censuses.

TABLE 8.2
SEX RATIO OF INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED TRIBE,
1981 Census

Scheduled Tribe	Sex Ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
Andamanese	600	1,009
Onges	898	902
Jarawas (in enumerated population)	N.A.	476
Sentinelese	N.A.	N.A.
Nicobarese	942	931
Shom Pens	1091	939

It is worth mentioning that the sex ratio in tribals is on the high side compared to the sex ratio as worked out for the total population of A & N Islands which is 760. Here it may be observed that the sex ratio in all the tribes except Jarawas which is

worked out on the basis of 31 persons, is more than the average sex ratio of the Islands. The highest sex ratio of 1000 is found in Andamanese followed by Shom Pens 939, Nicobarese 931 and Onges 902. It is also note-worthy that the sex ratio in all the tribes has increased in 1981 compared to their sex ratio in 1971 with the exception of Nicobarese and Shom Pens whose sex ratios have come down from 942 and 1091 in 1971 to 931 and 939 in 1981 respectively.

Literacy

Table 8.3 presents the number and percentage distribution of literate and illiterate scheduled tribe population as per 1981 census.

As per 1981 census, the literacy rate of tribal population is worked out to 31.11% compared to 51.56% for the Union Territory as a whole (inclusive of population age 0—4). The males literacy amongst the tribals is worked out to 38.43% compared to 57.70% for total males population of the territory. The females literacy amongst tribal is worked out to 23.24% against 42.1% for total females literacy of the territory. The tribewise analysis relating to literacy shows that the highest percentage of literacy *i.e.* 33.33 is found in Andamanese followed by Nicobarese 31.46 and Onges 25.77. No literate person amongst Jarawas and Sentinelese is found in 1981 census.

Main Activity

Table 8.4 gives the distribution of main workers by tribes.

At the outset it is important to mention here that the main activity of the tribal population in these islands is plantation and household industry. The number of workers engaged in plantation are classified/categorised as Other Workers. It may be observed from the above table that out of 5,888 workers, 4,425 were found in categories III, IV, V (b), and VI to IX *i.e.* other workers. The second main occupation from the point of view

of tribal population is household industry in which 1,455 workers are found to be engaged. In the categories of cultivation and agricultural labourers, only 8 persons are found to be engaged. The occupational-wise analysis shows that 75.15% workers are found to be engaged in category of 'other workers' followed by 24.71% in household industry and 1.4% in cultivation and agricultural labour.

TABLE 8 3
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES
 SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Scheduled Tribes Population						Literates						Illiterates			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
All Tribes . . .	22,361 (100.00)	11,586 (100.00)	10,775 (100.00)	6,957 (31.11)	4,453 (38.43)	2,504 (23.24)	15,404 (68.89)	7,133 (61.57)	8,271 (76.76)							
Andamanese . . .	42 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	14 (33.33)	8 (83.10)	6 (28.57)	28 (66.67)	13 (61.90)	15 (71.43)							
Jarawads . . .	31 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	—	—	—	31 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	10 (100.00)							
Nicobarese . . .	21,956 (100.00)	11,370 (100.00)	10,586 (100.00)	6,908 (31.46)	4,416 (38.84)	2,492 (23.54)	15,048 (68.54)	6,954 (61.16)	8,094 (76.46)							
Onges . . .	97 (100.00)	51 (100.00)	46 (100.00)	25 (25.77)	22 (43.14)	3 (6.52)	72 (74.23)	29 (56.86)	43 (93.48)							
Sentinelese . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Shom Pens . . .	223 (100.00)	115 (100.00)	108 (100.00)	6 (269)	4 (3.48)	2 (1.85)	217 (97.31)	111 (96.52)	106 (98.15)							

TABLE 8-4
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN 1981

Union territory/District/tehsil/ Town	Total main workers (I-IX)						Cultivators (I)			
	P		M		F		P		M	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. & N. Islands	.	5,888 (100.00)	4,912 (100.00)	976 (100.00)	5 (0.09)	5 (0.10)	—	—	—	—
Andamans district	.	550 (100.00)	504 (100.00)	46 (100.00)	1 (0.18)	1 (0.20)	—	—	—	—
Diglipur tehsil	.	12 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	—	1 (8.33)	1 (8.33)	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tehsil	.	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tehsil	.	29 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair tehsil	.	466 (100.00)	430 (100.00)	36 (100.00)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair M.B.	.	129 (100.00)	126 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferrargunj tehsil	.	40 (100.00)	39 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars distt.	.	5,338 (100.00)	4,408 (100.00)	930 (100.00)	4 (0.07)	4 (0.09)	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tehsil	.	3,239 (100.00)	2,693 (100.00)	546 (100.00)	2 (0.06)	2 (0.07)	—	—	—	—
Nancowry tehsil	.	2,099 (100.00)	1,715 (100.00)	384 (100.00)	2 (0.09)	2 (0.12)	—	—	—	—

Note.—Figures in brackets are percentages.

TABLE 8.4.—(Concl'd.)
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN 1981

Union territory/District/ tehsil/Town	Agricultural labourers (II)				Household industry etc. V (a)				Other workers III, IV, V (b) and VI-IX			
	P	M	F	10	P	M	F	13	P	M	F	16
1	8	9			11	12			14	15		
A. & N. Islands	3 (0.05)	2 (0.04)	1 (0.10)		1,455 (24.71)	1,103 (22.46)	352 (36.07)		4,425 (75.15)	3,802 (77.40)	623 (63.83)	
Andamans district	2 (0.36)	1 (0.20)	1 (2.17)		—	—	—		547 (99.46)	502 (99.60)	45 (97.83)	
Diglipur tehsil	—	—	—		—	—	—		11 (97.67)	11 (91.67)	—	
Mayabunder tehsil	—	—	—		—	—	—		3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	—	
Rangat tehsil	—	—	—		—	—	—		29 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	
Port Blair tehsil	2 (0.43)	1 (0.23)	1 (2.78)		—	—	—		464 (99.57)	429 (99.77)	35 (97.22)	
Port Blair M.B.	2 (1.55)	1 (0.79)	1 (33.33)		—	—	—		127 (98.45)	125 (99.21)	2 (66.67)	
Ferrargunj tehsil	—	—	—		—	—	—		40 (100.00)	39 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	
Nicobars district	1 (0.02)	1 (0.02)	—		1,455 (27.26)	1,103 (25.02)	352 (37.85)		3,878 (72.65)	3,300 (74.87)	578 (62.15)	
Car Nicobar tehsil	1 (0.03)	1 (0.04)	—		1,293 (39.92)	1,017 (37.77)	276 (50.55)		1,943 (59.99)	1,673 (62.12)	270 (49.45)	
Nancowry tehsil	—	—	—		162 (7.72)	86 (5.01)	76 (19.79)		1,935 (92.19)	1,627 (94.87)	308 (80.21)	

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK

Although all persons consume goods and services, only a part of the entire population of a country is engaged in production of such goods and services. Most obviously, the oldest and the physically or mentally incapacitated do not engage in such economic activities because of their inability to do so. The manpower of a nation is the totality of the persons who could produce goods and services. The economically active (sometimes also called the working force) is that part of the manpower which actually engages or attempts to engage in the production of economic goods and services.

The question of working force or workers is of vital importance from the point of view of population census and that is why it is engaging the attention of census authorities right from the beginning of the first population census in 1872. The information on workers although is being collected right from 1872, but the definitions used in different censuses are varied. In the censuses of 1872 and 1881 only one question relating to occupation was asked from the individual and the persons were classified according to various occupations. In 1891, the concept of 'means of subsistence' was introduced. From 1901 to 1921, the information on principal and subsidiary occupation or means of subsistence or actual workers was recorded. In 1931, the term actual worker was replaced by the 'earner'. The population was classified as earners, working dependents and non-working dependents. In 1941 census, 'means of livelihood' in order of importance were recorded in respect of each person. In 1951 census, two economic characteristics of every individual i.e. his main economic status and his means of livelihood were ascertained. In 1961 census the following three questions were prescribed :

- (1) Economic status—Part I Dependency Part II Employment.
- (2) Principal means of livelihood.
- (3) Secondary means.

It was found that the concept of dependency adopted in 1951 census had a tendency to suppress the important sector of workers as a consequent of which the number of economically active persons engaged in agricultural and traditional industries and services where mainly women were employed showed very little in-

crease compared to increase in general population. It was, therefore, decided that economic data in 1961 should be collected on the basis of work i.e. population should be divided into two classes viz., workers and non-workers. In 1971 census, considerable departure was made in respect of economic questions. The main activity of a person was ascertained according as he spent his time basically as a worker producing goods and services or as a non-worker. In 1981 census the information regarding economic activity of the people is collected in great details so that those who use these data may have a variety of information they wanted. The economic questions comprised of three parts namely :

- I. 14A — Worked any time at all last year
- 14B — If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year
- II. 15A — Main activity last year?
- 15B — If yes in 14-B, any other work any time last year?
Yes/No
If No in 14-B, work done any time last year?
- III. 16 — If 'No' in 14A or 14B,
Seeking/available for work?

These questions were canvassed for every person irrespective of age or sex. Every person is asked 14A including very young or very old and the answer to this question was filled in. The other questions were filled in in case of those to whom they were applicable. These questions were meant to get the details of work done by the people with reference to last year. The definition of work adopted in 1981 census is as follows :

“Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work out also effective supervision and direction of work”.

In all the questions, the reference period was 1 year preceding date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agricultural, household industry, like Gur making etc., are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain season or part of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases the time spent in the agricultural season preceding the enumeration was taken into account. From the above it is evident that economic questions were different in the 1981 census. The ‘work’ concept of 1961 and 1971 censuses as

opposed to the 'income' or 'economic dependence' concept of earlier census was adopted for 1981 census. But the criterion of classification of persons as workers was changed. While in 1961 and 1971 censuses different approaches, namely usual status and current status, were adopted with reference period of one year or one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 census the actual status approach was adopted uniformly for all work.

The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 censuses was discarded in 1981 census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted. For main workers the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year at least 183 days was adopted. While those who worked for some time during last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during last year were non-workers.

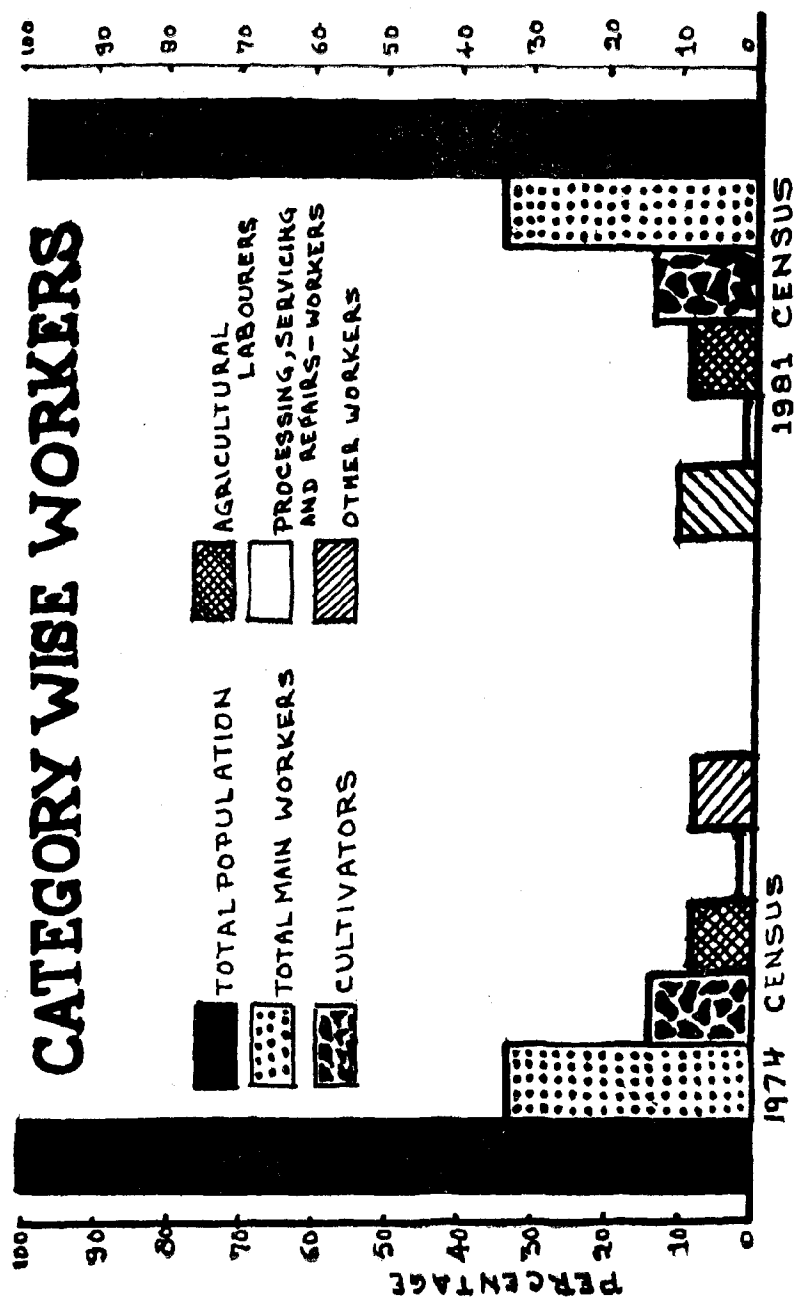
For classification of workers, the main economic activities were divided into 9 categories which are :

- I. Cultivators
- II. Agricultural Labourers
- III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
- IV. Mining and quarrying
- V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
 - (a) Household industry
 - (b) Other than household
- VI. Construction
- VII. Trade and commerce
- VIII. Transport, storage and communication
- IX. Other workers.

Similarly, non-workers are also classified into 7 categories viz.

- (i) — Household duties
- (ii) — Full time students
- (iii) — Dependents
- (iv) — Retired persons or rentiers
- (v) — Beggars, vagrants etc.
- (vi) — Inmates of institutions
- (vii) — Other non-workers.

CATEGORY WISE WORKERS



*Distribution of Workers in**Industrial Categories*

The following table 9.1 presents the proportion of total main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers to total population of India as per 1971 and 1981 censuses.

TABLE 9.1
Proportions of total main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry & other workers to total population of India as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Category of workers	Proportion to total population					
	1971			1981*		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total main workers (I-IX)	33.06	52.61	12.06	33.45	51.62	13.99
Cultivators (I)	14.24	24.15	3.60	13.91	22.56	4.65
Agricultural Labourers (II)	8.83	11.33	6.13	8.34	10.10	0.46
Household Industry- Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs (V) (a)	1.18	1.80	0.51	1.16	1.64	.640
Other workers [III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]	8.81	15.33	1.82	10.04	17.32	2.24

*Excludes Assam.

It may be observed from above table that the proportion of main workers in India has slightly increased from 33.06% in 1971 to 33.45% in 1981. The sexwise classification of main workers shows that the percentage of male workers which was 52.61 in 1971 has come down to 51.62 in 1981. On the contrary, the percentage of female workers has increased from 12.06 in 1971 to 13.99 in 1981. The categorywise analysis of workers shows that the percentage of cultivators has come down from 14.24 in 1971 to 13.91 in 1981. Similarly the percentage of agricultural labourers has also decreased from 8.83 in 1971 to 8.34 in 1981. The percentage of workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing, processing, ser-

ving and repairs has also come down from 1.18 in 1971 to 1.16 in 1981. The percentage of other workers i.e. categories III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX has increased from 8.81 in 1971 to 10.04 in 1981.

Table 9.2 presented below furnishes the State/Union Territory-wise proportion of main workers to total population as per 1981 census.

TABLE 9.2

State/Union territory wise proportion of main workers to total population as per 1971 and 1981 census of India

India/States/UTs	Proportion of main workers to total population					
	1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	33.06	52.61	12.06	33.45	51.62	13.99
States						
Andhra Pradesh	41.39	58.22	24.16	42.26	57.12	27.02
Bihar	31.03	52.16	8.88	29.68	49.19	9.06
Gujarat	31.45	51.24	10.26	32.22	52.19	11.0
Haryana	26.44	47.27	2.41	28.35	48.94	4.69
Himachal Pradesh	36.95	52.43	20.79	34.36	49.59	18.71
Jammu & Kashmir	29.76	52.50	3.86	30.37	52.20	5.91
Karnataka	34.74	54.40	14.20	36.76	53.90	18.95
Kerala	29.12	45.00	13.49	26.68	41.04	12.77
Madhya Pradesh	36.72	53.74	18.65	38.41	53.52	22.35
Maharashtra	36.48	52.09	19.70	38.71	52.51	23.98
Manipur	34.57	45.31	23.62	40.35	45.94	34.5
Meghalaya	44.17	53.21	34.57	43.44	53.12	33.29
Nagaland	50.75	55.55	45.24	47.53	51.91	42.45
Orissa	31.22	55.32	6.81	32.75	54.38	10.70
Punjab	28.87	52.82	1.18	29.35	53.14	2.27
Rajasthan	31.24	52.09	8.34	30.48	49.92	9.32
Sikkim	53.18	62.96	41.85	46.60	56.55	34.69

Table 9.2—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu . . .	35.78	56.02	15.09	39.30	55.85	22.36
Tripura . . .	27.79	49.43	4.83	29.64	49.23	8.95
Uttar Pradesh . . .	30.94	52.24	6.71	29.22	50.31	5.39
West Bengal . . .	27.91	48.83	4.43	28.26	48.71	5.81
Union territories						
A & N Islands . . .	39.55	62.10	4.53	33.21	54.59	5.07
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	57.65	63.14	51.28	49.61	57.42	40.55
Chandigarh . . .	33.29	53.96	5.70	34.69	54.50	8.93
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.17	55.43	38.96	40.81	55.11	26.14
Delhi . . .	30.21	50.61	4.75	31.93	52.47	6.52
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	31.67	47.76	15.40	30.59	45.85	15.05
Lakshadweep . . .	26.15	38.43	13.60	19.74	33.56	5.58
Mizoram . . .	45.61	51.43	39.46	41.73	53.38	32.33
Pondicherry . . .	29.90	48.65	10.94	28.66	46.02	11.03

It may be observed from the above table that among the States, the highest proportion of working population in 1971 census is found in Sikkim i.e. 53.18% followed by Nagaland 50.75%, Andhra Pradesh 41.39%. However, as per 1981 census, the first position goes to Nagaland with 47.53% working population followed by Sikkim 46.60% and Meghalaya 43.44%. Among the Union Territories in 1971 census, the highest i.e. 57.65% working population is found in Arunachal Pradesh followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli 47.17% and Mizoram 45.61%. However, as per 1981 census, the highest working population i.e. 49.61% is again found in Arunachal Pradesh but followed by Mizoram 41.73% and Dadra & Nagar Haveli 40.81.

Workers in A & N Islands

Table 9.3 furnished below presents the comparative picture of workers and non-workers as recorded during 1971 and 1981 censuses.

TABLE 9.3

Distribution of workers, and non workers by total/males/
females in A / N Islands

Year	Total		Males		Females	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971.	45,531	69,602	43,487	26,540	2,044	43,062
	(39.55)	(60.45)	(62.10)	(37.90)	(4.53)	(95.47)
1981.	62,680	119,129	58,549	46,433	4,131	72,696
	(33.21)	(63.12)	(54.59)	(43.29)	(5.07)	(89.22)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages.

It may be observed from the above table that the number of workers has increased from 45,531 in 1971 to 62,680 in 1981. But their relative percentage to total population has come down from 39.55 in 1971 to 33.21 in 1981. The number of non-workers has also increased from 69,602 in 1971 to 119,129 in 1981. The percentage of non-workers which was 60.45 in 1971 has also increased to 63.12 in 1981. The sex-wise analysis of workers shows that although the number of male workers has increased from 43,487 in 1971 to 58,549 in 1981 but their percentage has come down from 62.10 in 1971 to 54.59 in 1981. Similarly, the number of female workers has also increased from 2,044 in 1971 to 4,131 in 1981 but their relative percentage also has increased from 4.53 in 1971 to 5.07 in 1981. The number of male non-workers has increased from 26,540 or 37.90% in 1971 to 46,433 or 43.29% in 1981. Although the number of non working females has increased from 43,062 in 1971 to 72,696 in 1981 yet their percentage has come down from 95.47 in 1971 to 89.22 in 1981.

Workers in Different Categories

Table 9.4 given below furnishes the number of main workers engaged in different categories in A & N Islands as per 1981 census.

WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS & NON WORKERS (1981 CENSUS)

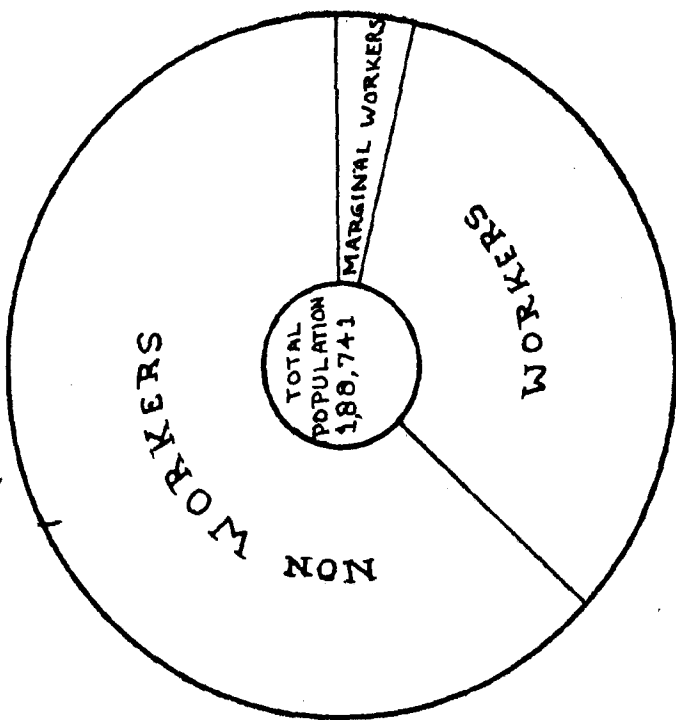


TABLE 9.4

Distribution of category wise workers in A & N Islands 1981

Category of workers	No. of workers	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3
Total Main workers	62,680	100.00
I — Cultivators	10,274	16.39
II — Agricultural Labourers	2,337	3.73
III — Livestock, Forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	10,594	16.90
IV — Mining and quarrying	193	0.31
V — Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		
(a) household industry	1,826	2.91
(b) other than Household industry	6,338	10.11
VI — Construction	9,494	15.15
VII — Trade and Commerce	4,692	7.49
VIII — Transport, storage and communications	2,918	4.65
IX — Other services	14,014	22.36

It may be observed from the above table that the highest number of workers i.e. 14,014 or 22.36% is found engaged in other services which include workers classified such as govt. service, personnel service, workers, doctors, lawyers, social and political workers and the like. The second place from the point of view of employment goes to category III i.e. livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities in which 10,594 workers or 16.90% are found engaged. The third important category is of cultivators in which 10,274 or 16.39% persons are found engaged. Here it may be mentioned that contrary to All-India trend where agriculture is the main occupation from the point of view of providing employment, in A & N Islands it ranks third. The other important categories are manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs including household industry and other than household industry providing employment to 9,494 persons followed by trade and commerce employing 4,692 persons and the minimum number of persons i.e. 193 are found engaged in category IV i.e. mining and quarrying.

Marginal Workers and Non-Workers

The special feature of 1981 census with reference to collecting information regarding workers is the collection of data on marginal workers. Since the information has been collected for the first time hence no comparable data are available for the past censuses. Table 9.5 furnished below presents the number of marginal workers and non-workers by main activity.

TABLE 9.5
Marginal workers and non-workers by main activity in A & N
Islands—1981

Main activity	Marginal workers		Non-workers	
	Number	Percentage to total marginal workers	Number	Percentage to total non-workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total	6,932	100.00	119,129	100.00
1	2	3	4	5
Full time students	633	9.13	41,064	34.47
Household duties	5,099	73.56	32,858	27.58
Dependents and infants	313	4.52	42,759	35.89
Retired, Rentiers and persons of independent means	23	0.33	575	0.48
Beggars, vagrants etc.	2	0.03	19	0.02
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	—	—	24	0.02
Others	862	12.43	1,830	1.54

You can observe from column 2 of the preceding table that out of 6,932 marginal workers, the maximum i.e. 5,099 marginal workers are found engaged in household duties followed by 633 full time students, 862 others and in remaining categories 338 persons are found engaged. The analysis of non-workers shows that out of 119,129 non-workers, 42,759 or 35.89% are dependents and infants followed by 41,064 or 34.47% full time students, 32,858 or 27.58% household duties and remaining non-

TABLE 9-6

**BREAK UP OF THE POPULATION IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS INTO
WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX**

Particulars of population	P M F	Total number			Proportion (per cent) of workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total population	P M F	188,741 107,261 81,480	139,107 78,401 60,706	49,634 28,860 20,774	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00
Total main workers	P M F	62,680 58,549 4,131	44,882 42,182 2,700	17,798 16,367 1,431	33.21 54.59 5.07	32.26 53.80 4.45	35.86 56.71 6.89
Total marginal workers	P M F	6,932 2,279 4,653	6,623 2,035 4,588	309 244 65	3.67 2.12 5.71	4.76 2.60 7.56	0.62 0.85 0.31
Total non-workers	P M F	119,129 46,433 72,696	87,602 34,184 53,418	31,527 12,249 19,278	63.12 43.29 89.22	62.98 43.60 87.99	63.52 42.44 92.80

workers are found such as retired, rentiers and persons of independent means, beggars and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions etc.

Proportion of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers in Rural and Urban Areas in A & N Islands

Table 9.6 at page No. 113 furnishes the break up of total main workers, total marginal workers and total non-workers alongwith their percentages by rural and urban areas.

It may be observed from the above table that the total population of 188,741 persons consisted of 62,680 main workers, 6,932 marginal workers and 119,129 non-workers. You may further observe that out of 62,680 main workers, 44,882 (or 32.26% of rural population) are found in rural areas and the remaining 17,798 (or 35.86% of urban population) in the urban area. Again out of 6,932 marginal workers, 6,623 (or 4.76% of rural population) are found in rural areas and the remaining 309 (or 0.62% of urban population) are found in urban area. You may further observe that out of 119,129 non-workers, 87,602 (or 62.98% of rural population) are found in rural areas and remaining 31,527 (or 63.52% of urban population) are found in urban area.

Tehsilwise Distribution of Main Workers Marginal Workers and Non-Workers in A & N Islands

Table 9.7 furnished below presents the district and tehsilwise percentage distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in relation to their population in 1981.

TABLE 9-7
Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of Union territory/district/tehsil/town

Union territory/ district/tehsil/town	Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population		
	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4
A&N Islands . .	33.21	3.67	63.12
Andamans district . .	33.60	2.42	63.98
Diglipur tehsil . .	30.06	1.71	68.23

Table 9.7—(Contd.)

1	3	3	4
Mayabunder tehsil .	31.70	3.22	65.08
Rangat tehsil .	31.80	3.55	64.65
Port Blair tehsil .	36.17	1.72	62.11
Port Blair town .	35.86	0.62	63.52
Ferrargunj tehsil .	31.08	3.33	65.59
Nicobars district .	31.17	10.21	58.62
Car Nicobar tehsil .	25.87	12.80	61.33
Nancowry tehsil .	36.67	7.52	55.81

You can observe from the above table that the highest percentage of main workers i.e. 36.67 is found in tehsil Nancowry followed by 36.17 in tehsil Port Blair and 31.8 in tehsil Rangat. The lowest percentage of main workers i.e. 25.87 is found in tehsil Car Nicobar. The analysis from the point of view of marginal workers shows that the highest percentage i.e. 12.80 is found in tehsil Car Nicobar followed by 7.52 in tehsil Nancowry and 3.55 in tehsil Rangat. The lowest percentage of marginal workers i.e. 1.72 is found in Diglipur tehsil. You can also observe that the highest percentage of non-workers i.e. 68.23 is found in tehsil Diglipur followed by 65.59 in tehsil Ferrargunj and 65.08 in tehsil Mayabunder. The lowest percentage of non-workers i.e. 55.81 is found in tehsil Nancowry.

Distribution of Workers in District and Tehsils by Categories of Workers

Table 9.8 furnishes the distribution of main workers by four categories i.e. cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry-manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs V(a) and others i.e. categories III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX.

TABLE 9.8

Distribution of category-wise workers to total workers in
A & N Islands 1981

Union territory/district tehsil/town	Category-wise distribution of workers				
	Total main workers (I-IX)	I	II	(v) a	III, IV, V (b) & VI-IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
A&N Islands	62,680 (100.00)	10,274 (16.39)	2,337 (3.73)	1,826 (2.91)	48,243 (76.97)

Table 9.8—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andamans district .	53,186 (100·00)	9,956 (18·72)	2,271 (4·27)	365 (0·69)	40,594 (76·32)
Diglipur tehsil .	4,721 (100·00)	2,459 (52·09)	326 (6·90)	51 (1·08)	1,885 (39·93)
Mayabunder tehsil .	4,423 (100·00)	1,837 (41·53)	299 (6·76)	29 (0·66)	2,258 (51·05)
Rangat tehsil .	7,725 (100·00)	1,936 (25·06)	388 (5·02)	54 (0·70)	5,347 (69·22)
Port Blair tehsil .	27,611 (100·00)	2,226 (8·06)	532 (1·93)	160 (0·58)	24,693 (89·43)
Port Blair town .	17,798 (100·00)	42 (0·24)	34 (0·19)	118 (0·66)	17,604 (98·91)
Ferrargunj tehsil .	8,706 (100·00)	1,498 (17·21)	726 (8·34)	71 (0·81)	6,411 (73·64)
Nicobars district .	9,494 (100·00)	318 (3·35)	66 (0·69)	1,461 (15·39)	7,649 (80·57)
Car Nicobar tehsil .	4,006 (100·00)	3 (0·07)	1 (0·03)	1,293 (32·28)	2,709 (67·62)
Nancowry tehsil .	5,488 (100·00)	315 (5·74)	65 (1·18)	168 (3·06)	4,940 (90·02)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages.

It may be observed from column 3 of the preceding table that the highest number of cultivators i.e. 2,459 are found in tehsil Diglipur followed by 2,226 in tehsil Port Blair and 1,837 in tehsil Mayabunder. The lowest number i.e. 315 cultivators are found in tehsil Nancowry. You may observe from column 4 of the above table that the highest number of agricultural labourers i.e. 726 are found in tehsil Ferrargunj followed by 532 in tehsil Port Blair and 388 in tehsil Rangat. The analysis of column 5 i.e. category V(a) household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs shows that the highest number of 1,293 persons in this category is found engaged in tehsil Car Nicobar followed by 168 persons in tehsil Nancowry and 160 in tehsil Port Blair. In the remaining categories of employment i.e. categories III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX, 24,693 persons are found engaged in tehsil Port Blair followed by 5,347 in tehsil Rangat and 4,940 in tehsil Nancowry. From the point of view

of occupational importance it may be observed that category of cultivator which employed 52.09% in tehsil Diglipur is most important. Similarly in tehsil Mayabunder categories III and IV, V(b) and VI to IX are most important which provide employment to 51.05% persons. In Rangat too these categories provide employment to 69.22% persons. The same is true in respect of tehsils Port Blair, Ferrargunj, Car Nicobar and Nancowry where these categories provide employment to 89.43% 73.64%, 67.62% and 90.02% persons respectively.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Workers

Table 9.9 and table 9.10 are devoted to study the number and percentage of scheduled tribe workers in these islands. As already mentioned earlier, no caste has been scheduled in the territory.

TABLE 9.9

Distribution of population of ST and general population by
main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in
A&N Islands, 1981

Nature of population	Total population	Total main workers	Total marginal workers	Total non-workers	% of main workers to total population	% of marginal workers to total population	% of non-workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Tribes	22,361	5,888	3,029	13,444	26.33	13.55	60.1
General population	188,741	62,680	6,932	119,129	33.21	3.67	63.12

TABLE 9.10

Industrial categorywise distribution of scheduled tribes population in A&N Islands 1981

Category of workers	No. of ST workers	Percentage to total ST workers
I	2	3
Total main workers	5,888	100.00
I — Cultivators	5	0.09
II — Agricultural labourers	3	0.05
V(a) — Household industry manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs	1,455	24.71
III, IV V(b) and VI to IX other workers	4,425	75.15

You may observe from table 9.9 that out of 22,361 scheduled tribes population, 5,888 are main workers, 3,029 are marginal workers and 13,444 are non-workers and their respective percentages are worked out to 26.33, 13.55 and 60.12 respectively. The study of table 9.10 provides very interesting inference. You may observe from this table that there are only 5 scheduled tribes cultivators which accounts for 0.09% of the total scheduled tribe workers. So also there are 3 agricultural labourers which accounts for 0.05% of the total scheduled tribe workers. The highest number of scheduled tribe workers i.e. 4425 or 75.15% are found engaged in categories III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX followed by 1,425 or 24.71% in category V(a) household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

In this chapter, we will introduce you with fertility level which has a direct bearing on the growth of population. The word 'fertility' refers to actual birth performance as compared with 'fecundity' which refers to the physiological capacity to reproduce. The term fecundity refers to a special feature of fecundity namely the probability of conceiving measured on a monthly basis. The terms 'natality', 'fertility' and 'births' may relate to total births including live births and still births but they have come increasingly to refer to live births only. The sources for such data in India are many. They include the decennial census, the civil registration system, the sample registration system, the national sample survey and fertility surveys conducted from time to time.

Decennial Census

The earliest attempt to collect direct information on fertility and mortality in population census was made in 1911. At that time, information on fertility of couples was collected on a voluntary basis in two provinces. However, in 1931 census, the entire country was covered under this enquiry. The enumerators were, however, given the discretion to choose who should be asked these questions. Further, most of the filled in slips had to be rejected since they were either incomplete or unintelligible. The questions on fertility and mortality were made compulsory in 1941 census. But the data were not tabulated because of world War II. In 1951 census, questions on fertility and mortality were also asked but only in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Travancore and Cochin and Bihar. In 1961 census fertility enquiry, data on fertility and mortality were collected but tabulations were once again restricted because of financial and time constraints. In 1971 census, an attempt was made to collect data on current fertility on a uniform basis throughout the country. The specific questions towards currently married women related to (a) age at marriage and (b) whether a child was born in the previous year. In 1981 census 4 questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These pertain to (a) age at marriage, (b) number of surviving children, (c) number of children ever born, and (d) whether any child was born during the last one year. The

first 3 questions were canvassed for all the ever married women while the last question was canvassed only for currently married women. The questions on fertility were asked in this census for the sample of 20% of enumeration blocks in major States i.e. States with more than 10 million population and enumeration blocks containing a population of roughly 700—1,000 persons in rural areas and 600—750 persons in urban area. In the smaller States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and 9 Union Territories, the fertility questions were canvassed on 100% basis.

Civil Registration

The registration of births and deaths Act, 1969 makes the registration of births and deaths compulsory all over the country. Nevertheless, the system continues to suffer from under registration and incomplete coverage and content errors. Hence a proper assessment of fertility from civil registration system is very difficult.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

In the absence of dependable vital rates from the civil registration system, the Office of the Registrar General, India initiated the registration of births and deaths on a sample basis in the country. The system is known as the sample registration system. The SRS now covers almost the entire country with its main objective to provide reliable estimates of birth and death at the state and national levels for rural and urban areas separately. The current sample size of SRS is 6,022 units covering a population of roughly 6 million people. In A&N Islands under SRS, 38 units (28 rural and 10 urban) are covered. Vital rates based on these units are prepared by the Registrar General, India and published regularly.

National Sample Survey (NSS)

Before SRS came into being, the estimates on births and deaths were collected through national sample survey which played an important role to supply the vital data. A comparative study of the NSS and SRS indicated that the NSS data suffered from extensive omission of events because of recall lapses and heavy work load of NSS Investigators.

Fertility Surveys

In 1972, a fertility survey was conducted in 25% of the households in the SRS sample villages and urban blocks and

covered over 230,000 ever-married women. The data were very useful in assessing the levels and differentials in fertility and child mortality. In early 1979, a survey on infant and child mortality was conducted in some 3,700 units of the SRS alongwith SRS halfyearly survey. A total of 4.19 million people were included in this survey.

Birth Rate in A & N Islands

Table 10.1 given below furnishes the estimated annual birth rate based on continuous enumeration and six monthly cross check surveys from 1971 to 1985.

TABLE 10.1

Estimated Annual Birthrate based on continuous enumeration
and six monthly cross check surveys 1971-85

Year	Birth rate				
	Combined	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4		
1971	31.9	33.8	21.8		
1972	39.9	42.5	25.5		
1973	30.7	33.4	16.8	36.8	23.4
1974	34.7	35.6	29.5		
1975	36.7	39.0	23.4		
1976	39.0	40.6	29.2		
1977	37.0	38.1	30.0		
1978	33.1	34.7	23.2	36.9	24.4
1979	32.6	35.0	15.4		
1980	34.7	36.3	24.3		
1981	34.0	35.5	22.7		
1982	36.4	38.4	29.0		
1983	32.5	34.4	25.5	34.3	24.1
1984	30.4	32.7	22.6		
1985	28.3	30.6	20.9		

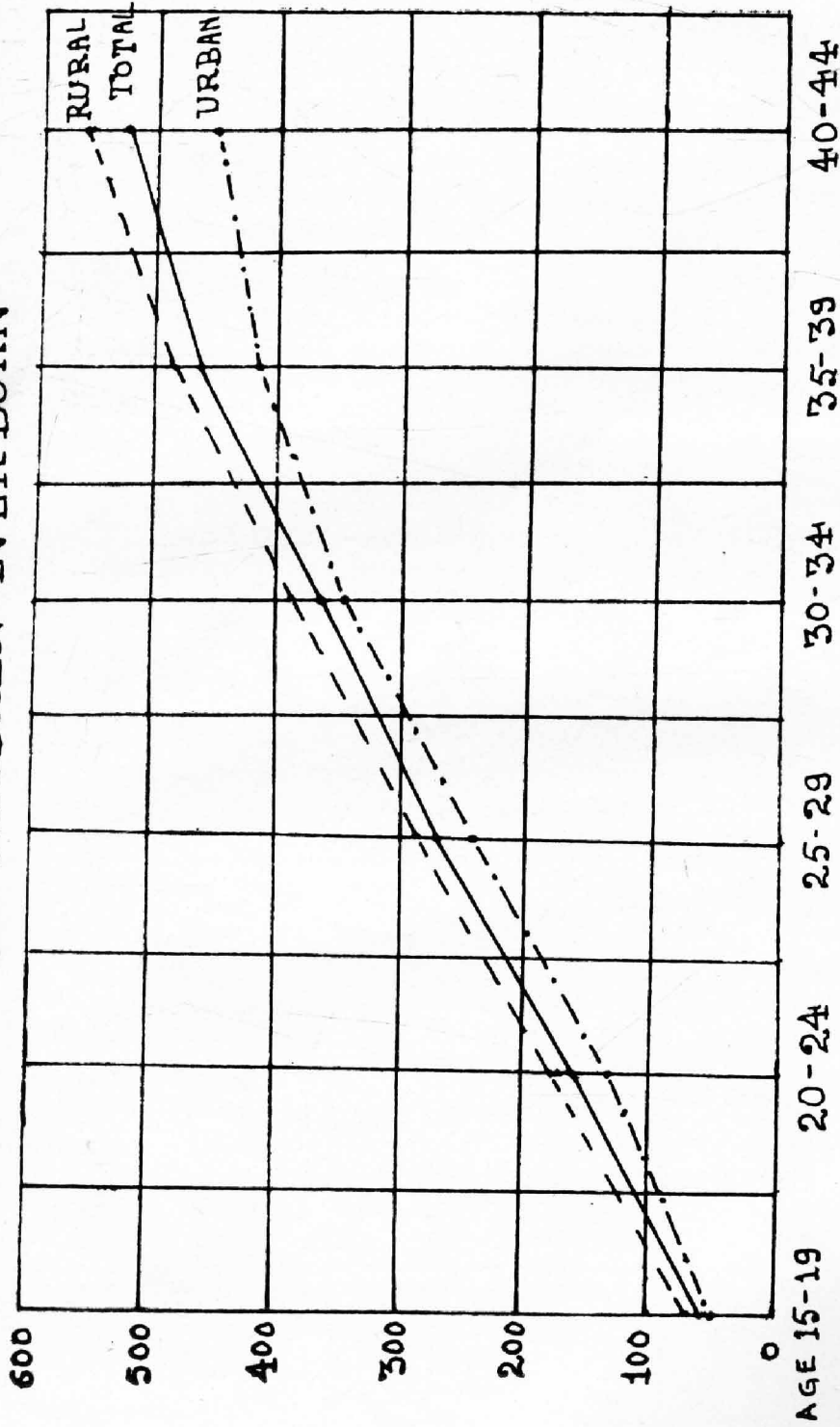
You can observe from the above table that prima facie there is no trend in birth rate beginning from 1971 to 1985. But a minute observation of the combined birth rate shows that if figures are plotted on the graph paper or a five yearly average is worked out, it reveals a declining trend in birth rate. For example, the five yearly average of birth from 1971 to 75 comes to 34.7% whereas the five yearly average of births from 1981 to 1985 comes to 32.3% only. The similar decreasing trend is also revealed in the birth rate of rural and urban areas. One very

TABLE 10-2
Currently Married Women by Present age and total Children Ever Born

Name of Union Territory	T	No. of R U	currently married women in age group 15-44	Age group and total children ever born						
				15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	30,047 (89,741)		2,530 (1,567)	7,013 (11,038)	8,092 (22,423)	5,095 (18,881)	4,609 (21,516)	2,708 (14,316)	
	R	21,661 (68,313)		1,946 (1,272)	5,028 (8,340)	5,713 (16,711)	3,617 (14,342)	3,306 (16,258)	2,051 (11,390)	
	U	8,386 (21,428)		584 (295)	1,985 (2,698)	2,379 (5,712)	1,478 (4,539)	1,303 (5,258)	657 (2,926)	

Note:—Figures in brackets are the number of ever born children.

CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN (PER HUNDRED) BY PRESENT AGE AND TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN



interesting but important point emerges from the analysis of the birth rate in rural and urban areas is that the birth rate in urban area is comparatively lower than the rural areas. For example, the five yearly average of birth i.e. from 1971 to 1975 in rural areas comes to 36.8% whereas in urban area it is only 23.4%. Similarly, the five yearly average of births from 1981 to 1985 in rural areas comes to 34.3% compared to 24.1% in urban area.

Age Specific Fertility

Table 10.2 given below presents currently married women by present age and total children ever born.

You can observe from the above table that there are 30,047 women in the age group 15—44, comprising of 21,661 women in rural areas and 8,386 in urban area. The total number of children ever born comes to 89,741 comprising of 68,313 children in rural and 21,428 children in urban areas. The age group-wise analysis shows that there are 2,530 women in age group 15—19, 7,013 women in age group 20—24, 8,092 in age group 25—29, 5,095 in age group 30—34, 4,609 in age group 35—39 and 2,708 women in age group 40—44. The number of children ever born by age group comes to 1,567, 11,038, 22,423, 18,881, 21,516 and 14,316 respectively.

Table 10.3 given below presents the age specific fertility (during last one year) excluding never married women.

TABLE 10.3
Age specific fertility (during last one year) excluding
never married women, 1981

Name of Union Territory	T R U	No. of women in age group 15—44	Age group					
			15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman	T	30,994	2,307	7,141	8,232	5,227	4,819	2,978
& Nicobar		(5817)	(607)	(1952)	(1794)	(769)	(461)	(136)
Islands	R	22,444	2,011	5,139	5,826	3,725	3,475	2,268
		(4518)	(473)	(1455)	(1384)	(627)	(371)	(122)
	U	8,550	586	2,002	2,406	1,502	1,344	710
		(1299)	(134)	(497)	(410)	(142)	(90)	(14)

Note : 1. There is discrepancy of 1 in above table.

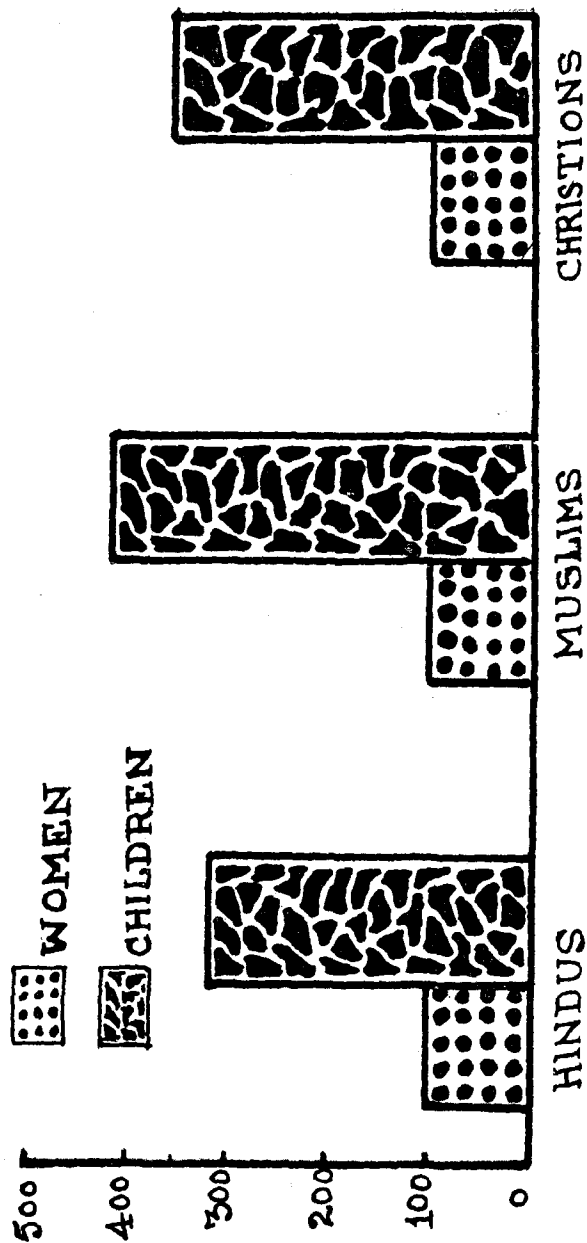
2. Figures in brackets are the number of children born.

TABLE 10-4

Currently Married Women by Parity and Religion and Children ever Born to Them

Name of Religion	Total currently married women	Parity							Total children ever born
		0	1	2	3	4+	Note stated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Religions	34,920	3,106	5,354	5,975	5,360	13,998	1,128	116,638	
Hindus	23,111	2,167	3,670	4,101	3,655	8,773	742	73,811	
Muslims	2,727	198	326	377	353	1,381	93	11,305	
Christians	8,671	672	1,282	1,438	1,286	3,720	274	30,410	
All Religions	25,480	2,198	3,661	4,022	3,731	11,070	798	90,141	
Hindus	16,115	1,463	2,358	2,601	2,403	6,795	489	55,345	
Muslims	1,807	93	167	188	190	807	62	6,620	
Christians	7,552	580	1,077	1,196	1,096	3,374	229	27,329	
All Religions	9,440	908	1,693	1,953	1,629	2,928	330	26,517	
Hindus	6,996	699	1,312	1,500	1,252	1,978	253	18,466	
Muslims	1,220	105	159	189	163	574	31	4,685	
Christians	1,119	92	205	242	190	346	45	3,031	

CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN (PER HUNDRED) BY RELIGION & TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN



You can observe from the above table that total number of women in the age group 15—44 is 31,001 of which 22,452 are in rural areas and 8,550 in urban area. The total number of children born during last one year to these women is 5,817 which comprises of 4,518 from rural areas and 1,299 from urban area. The age group-wise analysis shows that there are 2,603 women in age group 15—19, 7,141 in age group 20—24, 3,232 in age group 25—29, 5,228 in age group 30—34, 4,819 in age group 35—39 and 2,978 in age group 40—44. The number of children born to these women by age group during last one year comes to 607, 1,952, 1,794, 769, 461 and 136 respectively.

No. of Children Ever Born—Parity and Fertility Differentials by Religion

The following table 10.4 presents currently married women by parity and religion and total children ever born to them.

The preceding table furnishes a very interesting but at the same time important information on parity relating to fertility by Hindu, Muslim and Christian women and also by urban and rural areas. The columns 3—7 of the table shows that fertility increases continuously from first year to second year to third year and highest is found in 4th year. In 0 to 4th years the number of children born is 3,106, 5,354, 5,975, 5,360 and 13,998 respectively. The same trends is found with respect to all the three religions i.e. Hindu, Muslim and Christian as well as to the women in rural and urban areas.

Table 10.5 given below furnishes the number of currently married women by religion and total children ever born.

TABLE 10.5

Currently married women by religion and total children ever born

Name of Union Territory	T R U	Total no. of currently married women and total children ever born by religion			
		All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
A & N Islands	T	34,920 (116,658)	23,111 (73,811)	2,727 (11,305)	8,671 (30,419)
Children born to per thousand women		3,341	3,194	4,146	3,507
	R	25,480 (90,141)	16,115 (55,345)	1,507 (6,620)	7,552 (27,329)

Table 10-5—(Concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Children born to per thousand women		3,538	3,434	4,393	3,619
	U	9,440	6,996	1,220	1,119
		(26,517)	(18,466)	(4,685)	(3,081)
Children born to per thousnad women		2,809	2,640	3,840	2,753

Figures in brackets are the numbers of ever born children.

The above table shows that the total number of currently married women i.e. 34,920 consists of 23,111 Hindus, 2,727 Muslim and 8,671 Christian women respectively. The number of children ever born to these currently married women by religion comes to 73,811 Hindus, 11,305 Muslim and 30,410 Christian. The most interesting and important part of the analysis is that the highest number of children i.e. 4,146 per 1,000 currently married women is found in Muslim women followed by 3,507 in Christian women and 3,194 in Hindu women. The similar trend of fertility/ever born children by religion is revealed in rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

As already mentioned in chapter second, the migration is the third basic factor affecting change in the population of an area, the other two factors are births and deaths. Migration is an important element in the growth of population and the labour force of an area. A knowledge of the number and characteristics of persons entering or leaving in area is required together with census data and vital statistics in order to analyse the changes in the structure of the population and labour force. The measurement and analysis of migration are important in the preparation of population estimates and projections for a nation or parts of a nation. Data on the sex, age, citizenship, mother tongue, duration of residence, occupation, etc. of the immigrants facilitate an understanding of the nature and magnitude of the problem of social and cultural assimilation that often results in areas with heavy immigration.

Definition

Migration is a form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units. For demographic purposes, two broad types of migration are identified i.e. international and internal migration. The former refers to movement across national boundaries. It is designated as emigration from the point of view of nation from which the movement occurs and as immigration from that of the receiving nation. The term internal migration refers to migration within the boundaries of a given nation.

Gross Migration and Net Migration

Movement into a country may also be referred to as gross immigration. Similarly movement out of a country may also be referred to as gross emigration. The balance of gross emigration and gross immigration for a given country is referred to as the net immigration or net emigration.

Reasons and causes of Migration

Migration of human being is not an immediate action nor it is generated by a simple or single impulse that may vary from one

person to another. When an individual or a family changes residence, the move is made for certain reasons and the destination is selected for certain reasons. The reasons sometimes may not be even clearly perceptible but may be the result of economic, social, political and other factors. These causes may occur in different combinations also. The following are a few situations which stimulate change of residence.

A. Migration stimulating situations :

1. Marriage
2. Offers of good employment or better employment or employment under conditions that satisfy some strong personal wish.
3. New job, good employment opportunities in other communities, distribution of free land, construction of new factories and other establishment offering new job.
4. Acceptance of employment that requires routine movement migratory agricultural workers, construction workers, oil drillers, etc.
5. Development of proficiency in some one specially not marketable locality.
6. Transfer by employer from one branch to another.
7. Sale of business or merger of business.
8. Loss of a firm through consolidation, mechanisation or bankruptcy.
9. Prolonged receipt of low income or failure of income to increase specially in comparison with known or believed situations elsewhere.
10. Retirement from employment.
11. Death of spouse, parent or other relative.
12. Military service.
13. Onset of poor health under conditions requiring institutionalisation or special medical care.
14. Disaster in the community, draughts, floods, epidemics.
15. Invasion of the community by persons of a different occupational income, ethnic or other type.

16. Personal receipt of gifts, inheritance of property.
17. Social rejection by the community owing to disapproved behaviour—exconvict out of prison, chronic alcoholic, etc.
18. Forced movement resulting from legislation.

B. Factors in selecting a destination

1. Cost of moving.
2. Presence of relatives or close friends.
3. Possibility of living with relatives or close friends.
4. Definite offer of desirable employment.
5. Physical attractiveness of the community.
6. The climate and topography of surrounding countryside.
7. Recreational, educational and other community facilities.
8. The sex ratio, marital status, income level, occupational composition.
9. Presence of special facilities or expanding employment opportunities in migrant's field of competence.
10. General prestige or reputation of the community.
11. Lack of alternative destinations.

C. Socio-economic conditions affecting Migration

1. Major capital investment in new plants, equipment or other facilities for producing goods or services. This provides new jobs both in the construction and in the operational phases.
2. Major business recessions or depressions and fluctuation in the business cycle which alter the volume of employment.
3. Changes in economic organisation of enterprises which may destroy jobs at one place and create new jobs at other places.
4. Provisions for retirement, medical care, insurance for dependents etc.

5. Migration policy of the community. This may take the form of an active programme to attract migrants or of unofficial sanctions against outsiders. There may be in official policy prohibiting or regulating number and types of persons that will be admitted.

Migration Data in India

Data on migration are being traditionally collected in Indian censuses with reference to birth place since 1881 census.

(a) Place of birth :

From 1881 census to 1971 census, the question on the place of birth was included with a view to study the migration of the people. The name of the district where the person was born was recorded. In case the person was not born in the state of enumeration, State/UT or country of birth was recorded. In 1961 census two questions on migration, in addition to place of birth, were also put to the individual namely (1) whether born in village or town and (2) duration of residence if born elsewhere. In all censuses from 1881 to 1971 if a person was born outside Indian Union, the name of the country was also recorded. If the person was born outside the village or town of enumeration it was ascertained whether the place was rural or urban. If the place of birth was outside the district, name of the district, if born outside the state, the name of the State/UT and if born outside Indian Union, the name of the country was recorded.

(b) Place of last residence :

Besides collecting information of place of birth in 1971, the migrational particulars with reference to the place of last residence were also collected, which yielded useful, valuable and realistic data on internal migration. The following information was recorded :

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

In 1981 census, the questions relating to migrants particulars were collected in sample blocks in most of the major states.

But in case of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Pondicherry, Sikkim and Tripura and West Bengal, the question is canvassed in all the areas. The birth place was not recorded for persons born in the village or town where he or she was enumerated. For a person born outside India, the name of the country was recorded. A person born on sea was recorded as 'born at sea'. If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft within the country with reference to administrative territory where the event occurred or registered was recorded. In 1981 census, the information relating to migration was again collected on the basis of last residence. The answer to this question was filled in in respect of every person if he or she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his or her place of birth before he/she came to the present place where he/she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or duties etc., he or she shifted subsequently to another village or town had come back to the place of enumeration he/she was deemed to have had another place of last residence prior to his/her enumeration here. For defence and similar persons, this question was not applicable. Besides asking the details of last residence, a new question relating to reasons for migration from the place of last residence was also recorded. The reasons are coded under five categories i.e. employment, education, family movement, marriage and others.

Migrants by place of Birth and Impact on growth rate of population

So far we have discussed types of migrations, terms used and history of collection of migration data in the Indian censuses. The following table 11.1 presents the migrants by place of birth in Andaman & Nicobar Islands since 1961.

TABLE 11.1

Migrants by place of birth in A&N Islands since 1961

Birth place	Census years	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total population	1961	63,548	39,304	24,244
	1971	115,133	70,027	45,106
	1981	188,741	107,261	81,480

Table 11.1—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
A. Born in India	1961	53,021	33,381	19,640
	1971	100,700	61,919	38,781
	1981	172,763	98,349	74,414
I. Within the state of enumeration	1961	31,564	16,091	15,473
	1971	57,841	29,622	28,219
	1981	102,207	52,148	50,059
1. Born in place of enumeration	1961	26,777	13,596	13,181
	1971	48,456	24,766	23,690
	1981	80,999	42,005	38,994
2. Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	1961	4,787	2,495	2,292
	1971	9,385	4,856	4,529
	1981	18,915	8,830	10,085
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	1961	21,457	17,290	4,167
	1971	42,859	32,297	10,562
	1981	70,557	46,201	24,356
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR)	1961	10,520	5,919	4,601
	1971	14,353	8,051	6,302
	1981	15,965	8,905	7,060
C. Countries in Europe (excluding USSR)	1961	1	—	1
	1971	1	—	1
	1981	1	1	—
D. Countries in Africa	1961	1	1	—
	1971	—	—	—
	1981	6	2	4
E. Countries in America	1961	—	—	—
	1971	—	—	—
	1981	2	2	—
F. Countries in Oceania	1961	2	1	1
	1971	—	—	—
	1981	1	1	—
G. Unclassifiable	1961	3	2	1
	1971	79	57	22
	1981	3	1	2

The preceding table reveals that out of total population of 63,548 in 1961, 53,021 or 83.4% were Indian born persons and the remaining 10,527 or 16.6% persons born outside India but enumerated in these islands. Similarly as per 1971 census

the total population of 115,133 comprised of 100,700 or 84.4% of the Indian born persons and the remaining 14,433 or 12.6% persons born outside India. The total population as per 1981 census of these islands is 188,741 persons including 172,763 or 91.5% persons of Indian born and 15,978 or 8.5% persons born outside India. Thus it can be inferred that the percentage of persons born outside India but enumerated in these islands has come down from 16.6 in 1961 to 12.6 in 1971 and 8.5 in 1981. Thus the impact of immigration from foreign born persons is on decrease though the absolute figures have shown a marginal increase. As already mentioned above it is not only the international migration which affects the growth of population of a place but also the inter-district and inter-state migration affect the growth of population. It can be observed from the table that the number of persons who were born in A & N Islands and enumerated in these islands in 1961 was 31,564 or 49.7%. In 1971 their number increased to 57,841 or 50.2%. Similarly in 1981 census, their number is found 102,207 or 54.1% of the total population of these islands. The growth of population in these islands is increasingly affected by the immigration of the people from other States/UTs of the country. The number of persons born in other States/UTs of India who migrated to these islands is given against item II of the table. It can be observed from item II of the preceding table that the number of persons born in states in India beyond the state of enumeration was 21,457 or 33.8% of the total population in 1961. In 1971 their number increased to 42 859 or 37.2% and in 1981 census their number increased to 70,557 or 37.4%. Thus it can be inferred that migrants from other parts of India to these islands are pouring in at a very rapid rate and affecting the growth rate of population to a very great extent.

Table 11.2 furnished below presents the State/UT-wise number of migrants by place of birth in 1981 census.

TABLE 11.2
Migrants by place of birth—1981 Census

Birth place	Rural or urban status of birth place	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total population	T	188,741	107,261	81,480
A. Born in India	T	172,763	98,349	74,414
	R	136,837	79,196	57,641
	U	34,386	18,213	16,173

Table 11.2—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Within the state of enumeration	T	102,207	52,148	50,059
	R	77,124	39,317	37,807
	U	24,819	12,710	12,109
Born in place of enumeration	T	80,999	42,005	38,994
	R	60,315	31,377	28,938
	U	20,685	10,629	10,056
Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	T	18,915	8,830	10,085
	R	15,181	6,988	8,193
	U	3,583	1,777	1,806
Born in other district of the state	T	2,293	1,313	980
	R	1,627	952	675
	U	551	304	247
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	T	70,557	46,201	24,356
	R	59,714	39,880	19,834
	U	9,569	5,504	4,065
Andhra Pradesh	T	12,280	7,816	4,464
	R	11,377	7,288	4,089
	U	769	442	327
Assam	T	317	191	126
	R	205	114	91
	U	77	52	25
Bihar	T	14,630	10,086	4,544
	R	13,707	9,462	4,245
	U	483	315	168
Gujarat	T	147	96	51
	R	79	56	23
	U	68	40	28
Haryana	T	174	81	93
	R	130	65	65
	U	42	17	25
Himachal Pradesh	T	58	30	28
	R	42	22	20
	U	17	8	9

Table 11. 2—(Contd)

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir.	T	31	17	14
	R	12	5	7
	U	19	12	7
Karnataka	T	354	208	146
	R	169	111	58
	U	184	97	87
Kerala	T	9,201	5,690	3,511
	R	7,508	4,685	2,823
	U	1,567	940	627
Madhya Pradesh	T	4,077	2,900	1,177
	R	3,801	2,730	1,071
	U	162	90	72
Maharashtra	T	488	258	230
	R	172	92	80
	U	315	166	149
Manipur	T	2	2	—
	R	1	1	—
	U	1	1	—
Meghalaya	T	36	19	17
	R	12	6	6
	U	20	13	7
Nagaland	T	9	5	4
	R	7	4	3
	U	2	1	1
Orissa	T	681	457	224
	R	560	381	179
	U	90	55	35
Punjab	T	667	393	274
	R	514	316	198
	U	148	73	75
Rajasthan	T	137	75	62
	R	74	37	37
	U	64	39	25
Sikkim	T	6	3	3
	R	1	—	1
	U	3	2	1

Table 11.2—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	T	18,828	12,948	5,880
	R	16,259	11,374	4,885
	U	2,352	1,432	920
Tripura	T	49	18	31
	R	22	9	13
	U	25	9	16
Uttar Pradesh	T	3,276	2,086	1,190
	R	2,572	1,698	874
	U	678	373	305
West Bengal	T	4,783	2,638	2,145
	R	2,409	1,369	1,040
	U	2,242	1,203	1,039
Union Territories				
Arunachal Pradesh	T	3	2	1
	R	3	2	1
	U	—	—	—
Chandigarh	T	13	9	4
	R	4	4	—
	U	9	5	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	2	1	1
	R	1	1	—
	U	1	—	1
Delhi	T	182	84	98
	R	15	3	12
	U	166	81	85
	U	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	38	28	10
	R	18	16	2
	U	20	12	8
Lakshadweep	T	23	12	6
	R	15	12	3
	U	8	5	3
Mizoram	T	9	6	3
	R	5	3	2
	U	4	3	1

Table 11.2—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	T	56	35	21
	R	21	14	7
	U	34	20	14
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India	T	15,965	8,905	7,060
C. Countries in Europe		1	1	—
D. Countries in Africa		6	2	4
E. Countries in America		2	2	—
F. Countries in Oceania		1	1	—
G. Unclassifiable		3	1	2

Note. In item 'A' and its Sub-parts place of birth unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.

As already observed in the preceding paragraphs that the migrants from other states and Union Territories of India are affecting the population growth of this tiny union territory. The preceding table 11.2 presents the exact number of persons migrated from other States/Union territories to these islands and enumerated here in 1981. You can observe that out of total population of 188,741; 70,557 are those persons whose birth place was outside this territory but enumerated here. The above table also reveals that out of 70,557, the highest number of such migrants i.e. 18,828 are from Tamil Nadu followed by Bihar 14,630 and Andhra Pradesh 12,280 and remaining 24,819 from other states/union territories. The figures also reveal that the migrants who came over to these islands are mainly residents of rural areas in their parental states/union territories whose number is 59,714 as against 9,569 from urban areas.

Migrants by Place of Last Residence

In the preceding two tables we analysed the number of migrants by place of birth. In the following table we will analyse migrants by place of their last residence. Table 11.3 furnished below presents the migrants classified by place of last residence and also their distribution by rural and urban areas as recorded in 1981 census.

TABLE 11-3
Migrants classified by place of last residence—1981 Census

Place of last residence	T R U	Enumerated in A&N Islands										
		Total					Rural					Urban
		P	M	F	P	F	P	M	F	P	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Total	T	108808	65805	43003	79328	47292	32036	29479	18513	10966		
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	T R U	106790 83793 21625	64667 50532 13334	42123 33261 8291	78020 61880 15104	46593 36409 9632	31427 25471 5472	28770 21913 6521	18074 14223 3702	10696 7790 2819		
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	T R U	52670 41481 10630	31915 24557 7055	20755 16924 3575	49180 38110 10551	29876 22581 7017	19304 15529 3534	3490 3371 79	2039 1976 38	1451 1395 41		
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	T R U	47779 38337 8933	28634 22548 5814	19145 15789 3119	45219 35876 8861	27201 21164 5781	18018 14712 3080	2560 2461 73	1433 1384 33	1127 1077 40		

2. In other dis-	T	4890	3281	1609	3962	2676	1286	930	606	324
trict of	R	3144	2009	1135	2234	1417	817	911	592	319
enumeration	U	1696	1241	455	1690	1236	454	6	5	1
II. States in	T	54120	32752	21368	28839	16716	12123	25281	16036	9245
India beyond	R	42312	25975	16337	23770	13828	9942	18542	12147	6395
the state of	U	10995	6279	4716	4553	2615	1938	6442	3664	2778
enumeration										
States										
Andhra Pradesh	T	9813	5976	3837	3283	1941	1342	6530	4035	2495
	R	8858	5474	3384	3050	1819	1231	5808	3655	2153
	U	892	465	427	203	105	98	690	360	330
Assam	T	303	171	132	198	119	79	105	52	53
	R	187	110	77	155	93	62	32	17	15
	U	102	55	47	32	21	11	70	34	36
Bihar	T	7022	4086	2936	5198	2880	2318	1824	1206	618
	R	6449	3719	2730	2992	2768	2240	1441	951	490
	U	326	199	127	101	63	38	226	136	90
Gujarat	T	142	88	54	28	21	7	114	67	47
	R	56	40	16	25	19	6	31	21	10
	U	86	48	38	3	2	1	83	46	37
Haryana	T	160	47	53	37	17	20	63	31	32
	R	86	31	35	20	10	10	46	21	25
	U	34	17	17	17	7	10	17	10	7

Table 11.3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	T	37	17	20	7	7	—	30	10	20
	R	26	12	14	5	5	—	21	7	14
	U	11	5	6	2	2	—	9	3	6
Jammu & Kashmir	T	41	31	10	29	27	2	12	4	8
	R	23	19	4	19	17	2	4	2	2
	U	18	12	6	10	10	—	8	2	6
Karnataka	T	263	156	107	88	52	36	175	104	71
	R	100	59	41	30	16	14	69	43	26
	U	163	97	66	58	36	22	105	61	44
Kerala	T	5659	3343	2316	2402	1283	1119	3256	2060	1196
	R	4535	2710	1825	2051	1111	940	2485	1599	886
	U	1071	607	464	317	158	159	755	450	305
Madhya Pradesh	T	2559	1570	989	2106	1269	837	454	302	152
	R	2309	1428	881	1961	1192	769	348	237	111
	U	185	92	93	107	54	53	78	38	40
Maharashtra	T	666	326	340	227	138	89	438	187	251
	R	139	81	58	105	62	43	33	18	5
	U	527	245	282	122	76	46	405	169	236
Manipur	T	26	20	6	12	10	2	14	10	4
	R	10	9	1	7	7	—	3	2	1
	U	16	11	5	5	3	2	11	8	3

Meghalaya	T	38	20	18	14	8	6	25	12	13
	R	12	8	4	12	8	4	—	—	—
	U	24	12	12	—	—	—	24	12	12
Nagaland	T	24	19	5	14	12	2	10	7	3
	R	18	15	3	13	11	2	5	4	1
	U	4	3	1	1	1	—	3	2	1
Orissa	T	448	278	170	304	192	112	144	86	58
	R	323	210	113	256	164	92	66	45	21
	U	104	56	48	28	17	11	76	39	37
Punjab	T	493	289	204	291	176	115	203	113	90
	R	403	237	166	267	160	107	135	76	59
	U	91	52	39	24	16	8	67	36	31
Rajasthan	T	111	63	48	27	15	12	84	48	36
	R	39	22	17	17	8	9	23	14	9
	U	17	41	30	10	7	3	61	34	27
Sikkim	T	35	26	9	19	18	1	16	8	8
	R	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
	U	22	16	6	12	11	1	10	5	5
Tamil Nadu	T	14108	9140	4968	5985	3618	2367	8122	5522	2600
	R	11747	7701	4046	5144	3123	2021	6602	4577	2025
	U	2276	1380	896	793	467	326	1483	913	570

Table 11.3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tripura	T	56	29	27	41	22	19	15	7	8
	R	23	14	9	17	11	6	6	3	3
	U	32	14	18	23	10	13	9	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	T	2300	1347	953	1128	640	488	1172	707	465
	R	1611	976	635	765	444	321	846	532	314
	U	67	363	308	346	189	157	326	175	151
West Bengal	T	9318	5385	3933	7293	4174	3119	2025	1211	814
	R	5263	3023	2240	4794	2738	2036	469	285	184
	U	3826	2241	1585	2277	1320	957	1549	921	628
Union Territories										
Andhra Pradesh	T	28	21	7	10	10	—	18	11	7
	R	23	17	6	8	8	—	15	9	6
	U	4	3	1	2	2	—	2	1	1
Chandigarh	T	23	13	10	5	3	2	18	10	8
	R	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
	U	20	13	7	3	3	—	17	10	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	11	4	7	4	2	2	7	2	5
	R	8	3	5	3	1	2	5	2	3
	U	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	2
Delhi	T	354	191	163	49	30	19	305	161	144
	R	19	4	15	1	1	3	16	3	13
	U	334	186	148	44	28	16	290	158	132

Goa, Daman & Diu	T	41	25	16	3	2	1	38	23	15
	R	9	9	—	2	2	—	7	7	—
	U	32	16	16	1	—	1	31	16	15
Kashadweep	T	29	21	8	9	9	—	20	12	8
	R	22	17	5	9	9	—	13	8	5
	U	7	4	3	—	—	—	7	4	3
Mizoram	T	26	20	6	17	14	3	9	6	3
	R	11	11	—	10	10	—	1	1	—
	U	15	9	6	7	4	3	8	5	3
Pondicherry	T	50	30	20	10	7	3	39	23	16
	R	18	11	7	4	3	1	14	8	6
	U	31	18	13	6	4	2	25	14	11

F. Countries in

Asia beyond

India (incl.

USSR)

2014	1135	879	1308	700	608	706	436	270
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C. Countries in

Europe

(excl. USSR)

E. Countries in

America

F. Countries in

Oceania

G. Unclassifiable

1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Note :— In item A and its sub-parts of last residence unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total

It can be seen that out of total population of 188,741 in 1981, the last residence 108,808 was elsewhere other than the place of enumeration. The table reveals that out of 108,808 persons whose residence was found elsewhere other than the place of enumeration. The number of persons whose residence was elsewhere in India comes to 106,790 of which 83,793 came from rural areas and 21,625 from urban areas. Similarly, the number of persons whose residence was elsewhere in the islands comes to 52,670 of which 41,481 were belonging to rural areas and 10,630 were belonging to urban area. Since in A & N Islands, there is only one urban area i.e. Port Blair, the total migrants classified as urban belonging to Port Blair only. The number of persons whose last residence was in states in India beyond the state of enumeration, i.e. other than A & N Islands comes to 54,120 of which 42,312 came from rural areas and 10,995 from urban areas. It is also interesting to note that out of 42,312 rural migrants, 18,542 are enumerated in urban areas and 23,770 in rural areas. Similarly, out of 10,995 urban migrants, 4,553 are enumerated in rural areas and 6,442 are enumerated in urban area. The table also furnishes useful data relating to migrants classified by place of last residence in each State/Union territory of India and enumerated in these Islands. The number of persons whose last residence was in countries in Asia beyond India including USSR comes to 2,014, countries in Europe excluding USSR 1, countries in American continent 1, countries in Oceania 1 and unclassified 1.

MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

The table 11.4 presents the number of migrants classified by broad category of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration i.e. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The preceding table reveals that in district of Andamans, out of 58,938 male migrants 5,834 are having a duration of less than 1 year, 17,727 migrants 1 to 4 years, 12,580 migrants 5 to 9 years, 13,142 migrants 10 to 19 years, 9,140 migrants more than 20 years and 515 migrants have not stated their duration of stay. Similarly out of 38,986 female migrants, 3,904 migrants having a duration of less than 1 year, 12,631 migrants 1 to 4 years, 8,993 migrants 5 to 9 years, 7,856 migrants 10 to 19 years, 5,134 migrants 20 years or more and 467 females have not stated their duration of stay. In the district of Nicobars out of 6,867 male migrants, 1,045 are having less than 1 year duration, 2,400 migrants 1 to 4 years, 1,653 migrants 5 to 9 years, 1,340 migrants 10 to 19 years, 344 migrants 20 years or more and 85 male migrants who have not stated their duration of stay. Similarly

TABLE 11-4
Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration

Last Residence T/R/U	T R U	Total migrants	Duration of residence in place of enumeration						
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years	period not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total	T	108,808	11,367	34,214	24,315	22,861	14,912	1,141	
	R	79,328	8,284	25,970	18,388	15,555	10,298	835	
	U	29,479	3,082	8,244	5,927	7,306	4,615	306	
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	T	106,790	11,259	34,041	23,953	22,458	13,969	1,109	
	R	83,793	8,040	26,151	19,895	18,127	10,741	838	
	U	21,625	3,170	7,613	3,769	3,891	2,941	240	
	T	78,020	8,254	25,874	18,106	15,316	9,656	814	
	R	61,880	6,095	20,331	15,269	12,336	7,224	624	
	U	15,104	2,114	5,333	2,666	2,643	2,181	167	
	T	28,770	3,006	8,168	5,846	7,143	4,314	294	
	R	21,913	1,944	5,821	4,627	5,791	3,517	214	
	U	6,521	1,056	2,281	1,103	1,248	760	73	

TABLE 11.4—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration								
	T	52,670	6,726	20,008	12,605	9,240	3,375	715
	R	41,481	4,997	15,438	10,568	7,255	2,677	546
	U	10,630	1,705	4,437	1,939	1,733	669	146
	T	49,180	6,144	18,581	11,931	8,738	3,161	626
	R	38,110	4,418	14,041	9,916	6,773	2,487	474
	U	10,551	1,702	4,420	1,927	1,718	649	134
	T	3,490	583	1,427	676	502	214	90
	R	3,371	579	1,397	652	482	190	72
	U	79	3	17	12	14	21	12
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration								
	T	54,120	4,533	14,035	11,347	13,218	10,594	393
	R	42,312	3,043	10,713	9,328	10,872	8,064	292
	U	10,995	1,465	3,176	1,830	2,159	2,272	94
	T	28,839	2,110	7,292	6,177	6,578	6,495	189
	R	23,770	1,678	6,290	5,353	5,563	4,737	150
	U	4,553	412	913	739	926	1,531	33
	T	25,281	2,423	6,742	5,171	7,641	4,098	205
	R	18,542	1,367	4,423	3,985	5,309	3,327	142
	U	6,442	1,053	2,264	1,091	1,234	739	62
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR)								
	T	2,014	106	170	362	402	942	30
	R	1,308	30	96	281	240	642	19
	U	706	77	75	81	162	300	11

[illegible]

It can be observed that out of 108,808 migrants 11,367 are having a duration of less than 1 year, 34,214 migrants 1 to 4 years, 24,315 migrants 5 to 9 years, 22,871 migrants 10 to 19 years, 14,912 migrants over 20 years and 1,141 migrants have not stated their duration of stay.

TABLE 11.5 Furnished below presents the number of migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in two districts of A & N Islands.

TABLE 11.5

Migrants Classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Residence in place of enumeration

Union Territory/ District	T R U	Total Migrants	Duration of residence in place of enumeration																Period not stated
			Less than year		1		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years						
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	16				
A&N Islands	T	65,805	43,003	6,880	4,487	20,127	14,087	14,233	10,082	14,482	8,379	9,484	5,428	600	541				
	R	47,292	32,036	5,087	3,197	15,463	10,507	10,637	7,751	9,586	5,969	6,090	4,208	431	404				
	U	18,513	10,966	1,793	1,289	4,664	3,580	3,597	2,330	4,896	2,410	3,395	1,220	169	137				
Andamans district	T	58,938	38,986	5,834	3,904	17,727	12,631	12,580	8,993	13,142	7,856	9,140	5,134	515	467				
	R	40,425	28,020	4,041	2,615	13,063	9,051	8,983	6,663	8,246	5,447	5,746	3,915	346	330				
	U	18,513	10,966	1,793	1,289	4,664	3,580	3,597	2,330	4,896	2,410	3,395	1,220	169	137				
Nicobars district	T	6,867	4,017	1,045	583	2,400	1,456	1,653	1,088	1,340	523	344	293	85	74				
	R	6,867	4,017	1,045	583	2,400	1,456	1,653	1,088	1,340	523	344	293	85	74				
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

in this district, out of 4,017 female migrants, 583 are having duration of stay less than 1 year, 1,456 migrants 1 to 4 years, 1,088 migrants 5 to 9 years, 523 migrants 10 to 19 years, 293 migrants 20 years or more and 74 female migrants have not stated their duration of stay.

MIGRANTS BY SEX AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION

As already stated in earlier paragraphs that there are certain reasons for migration of population. In 1981 census these reasons were recorded and classified into five broad categories viz., employment, education, family movement, marriages and others. Table 11.6 given below presents useful data on the reasons of migration.

It can be observed from table 11.6 that out of 65,805 male migrants 34,233 have migrated for reasons of employment, 1,269 for education, 16,773 for family movement, 398 for marriage and 13,134 for other reasons. Similarly, out of 43,003 female migrants, 1,130 migrated for reasons of employment, 578 for education, 28,007 for family movement, 9,281 for marriage and 4,006 for other reasons. It may further be observed from above table that out of 65,805 male migrants, 47,292 are enumerated in rural areas and 18,513 in urban area. Similarly, out of 43,003 female migrants 32,036 have been enumerated in rural areas and remaining 10,966 are enumerated in urban area. The migration of persons from other parts of the country to these islands is affecting the urbanisation or the urban population to a great extent. As per 1981 census the total urban population of 49,634 consists of 29,479 or 59.4% migrants.

TABLE 11.6
Migrants by sex, place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration

Union Territory	T	Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A & N Islands	T	65805	43003	34231	1130	1269	578	16773	28007	398	9281	13134	4006
	R	47292	32036	21497	626	814	357	13301	20957	351	6635	11329	3462
	U	18513	10966	12733	504	455	221	3472	7051	47	2647	1806	544

CHAPTER XII

EPILOGUE

Before summarising the results/findings of the preceding chapters of this book, I feel duty bound to introduce you with the catastrophe of population explosion which the whole world is facing too dearly. Most of us are well aware that the world population has already crossed 5 billion mark in July, 1987 and is still on increase. On the other hand, the resources to feed the empty human bellies on sea and earth are limited. The problem of world population growth has shaken the leaders, economists and scientists of the world over. Due to rapid increase in the means of transport and communication, the dimension of the world has shrunk and the problem in one country is affecting the other country directly. In India, we are well-versed with this problem since India is facing the influx/immigration of peoples from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal etc. Similarly, people from India are also emigrating to Arab countries, European countries and American countries in search of employment opportunities. Thus in real sense the whole world has become one family—what used to be called as '*Vasu Dhev Kutumbham*'.

In view of the above, most of the countries of the world are stressing on family planning measures and the slogan of 'one child family' is getting momentum in densy population countries of the world like China, India etc. The following laws and policies adopted by most countries of the world during last decade will give a bird eye view of the efforts made to exercise control over the growth of population :

I. Mexico, Spain, Italy, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast have legalised sale and distribution of contraceptives.

II. Thirteen countries including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Colombia, Brazil and Zimbabwe have widened the categories of workers who are allowed to supply contraceptives.

III. Spain, Senegal, Brazil, Canada, Italy, Jamaica, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast have allowed increased public information and advertising of contraceptives.

IV. Thailand, Hong Kong, the United States, Britain, Denmark, China, Mexico, Costa Rica, Sweden and France now providing family planning services or education for their young people.

V. Egypt, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Thailand and South Korea have eased import requirements on contraceptives.

VI. Seventy-five countries including Ecuador, Spain, Turkey, Colombia, Tunisia, Mexico, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Kenya have established a legal basis for voluntary sterilisation.

VII. Forty countries including India, Hong Kong, Zambia, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Tunisia, Peru, Morocco and El Salvador have liberalised abortion.

Thus it can be observed that the whole world is conscious about the magnitude of problem of population growth in relation to limited world resources. We can, therefore, very well hope for bright future of the human society.

Now in retrospect, when we look back, we find that on 1st March, 1981 the population of this Union Territory was 188,741 consisting of 107,261 males and 81,480 females as against 115,133 persons in 1971 consisting of 70,027 males and 45,106 females. The A & N Islands rank 28th in terms of 1981 population with the density of 14 persons per square km. As per estimates prepared by the Registrar General, India, the estimated population of this territory for 1991 is 274,800. We also discovered that in 1981 there were 51,941 census houses and 40,671 households. In 1981 there was only one urban unit i.e. Port Blair in the whole of A & N Islands which accounts for 26.30% of total population and remaining 73.70% population resides in rural areas.

The 1981 census reveals that the sex ratio of this Union Territory is 760 against 933 of whole of India. We also find that in 1981 there were 74,871 persons in age of 0—14, 108,233 persons in age group 15—59, 5,439 persons in age group of 60 and above and 198 persons who had not stated their age. The A & N Islands rank 8th with 51.07% literacy (including the population in age group 0—4). The percentage of literacy (excluding age group 0—4) comes to 60.25. The sex-wise literacy percentage comes to 67.32 for males and 50.51 for females. We also find that in this tiny territory, all the languages except Sanskrit are spoken but the highest number of speakers are of Bengali. The religion-wise analysis of the population shows that

there were 64.53% Hindus, 25.58% Christians and 8.58% Muslims in 1981. We also discover that six tribes viz., Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges, Sentinelese (for Andamans), Nicobarese and Shompens (for Nicobars) have been scheduled. Their total population was 23,361 consisting of 11,586 males and 10,775 females with 31.11% literacy.

The classification of population by Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-workers shows that their number was 62,680, 6,932 and 119,129 respectively. The number of scheduled tribe workers was 8,912 consisting of 5,883 main workers and 3,029 marginal workers. The birth rate in this territory is coming down slowly from 34.7% (1971—75) to 32.3% (1981—85). The migration is an important factor affecting the growth of population in this territory. In 1981 census the population of 188,741 consisted of 70,557 persons whose birth place was elsewhere but enumerated in these islands.